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Senate Bill No. 107

CHAPTER 1367

An act to amend Section 3502 of the Penal Code, and to add and repeal Section 1706 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to youth, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

[Approved by Governor October 2, 1989. Filed with Secretary of State October 2, 1989.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 107, Presley. Youth: wards: biomedical research.

Existing law prohibits the conduct of any biomedical research on any prisoner in this state.

This bill would allow, until January 1, 1995, research involving the administration of vitamins, minerals, and amino acids to wards, defined to include persons committed to the Department of the Youth Authority, who are 18 years of age or older, and analysis of their hair and blood, if the Department of the Youth Authority approves the research after making a specified determination, the research subjects have given informed consent, the substances administered are limited to those which are approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration and which do not require a physician's prescription, and the substances are administered only within 3 times the Recommended Dietary Allowance, as specified, under the supervision of a physician. The bill would require that protocols for the research conducted pursuant to the above provisions be subject to review and approval by a research oversight committee, as created by the bill. It would prohibit the Department of the Youth Authority from conducting any investigation of a new drug, as defined, without approval from the federal Food and Drug Administration. The bill would provide that its provisions would be repealed as of January 1, 1995.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 3502 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
3502. Except as provided in Section 1706 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, no biomedical research shall be conducted on any prisoner in this state.

SEC. 2. Section 1706 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

1706. (a) Notwithstanding Section 3502 of the Penal Code, research involving the administration of vitamins, minerals, and amino acids to wards and involving analysis of the subjects' hair and

blood may be conducted provided that the following conditions exist:

(1) The Department of the Youth Authority approves the research after making a determination pursuant to Section 3515 of the Penal Code.

(2) The research subjects have given informed consent under Section 3521 of the Penal Code.

(3) The substances administered in the research are limited to those which are approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration and which do not require a physician's prescription.

(4) The substances are administered only within three times the Recommended Dietary Allowance established by the National Research Council in effect on the effective date of this act under the supervision of a physician.

(5) The withdrawal of blood shall be performed only before commencement and following the conclusion of the research and shall be withdrawn in a medically approved manner. Only a physician, registered nurse, licensed vocational nurse, licensed medical technician, or licensed phlebotomist may withdraw blood specimens for the purposes of this section.

(b) Protocols for the research conducted under this section, and its implementation, shall be subject to review and approval by a research oversight committee. Membership of the committee shall include at least two physicians not employed or on contract to the Department of the Youth Authority or the Department of Corrections, the Chief of Medical Services of the Department of the Youth Authority, a representative from the State Department of Health Services, at least two persons with extensive background in research competent to critique the proposal outlined in this section and assist in its implementation, and a person representing the wards to be selected by the State Public Defender's Office.

(c) As used in this section, "ward" means persons who are committed to the Department of the Youth Authority who are 18 years of age or older.

(d) The Department of the Youth Authority shall not conduct any investigation under this section of a new drug, as defined in Section 201 of the federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 321) without approval from the federal Food and Drug Administration.

(e) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 1995, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, which becomes effective on or before January 1, 1995, deletes or extends that date.

SEC. 3. This act is an urgency statute necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within the meaning of Article IV of the Constitution and shall go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:

Current law needs to be changed in order to permit a planned research program, authorized by this act, to be implemented at the earliest possible date so that the program may lead to the reduction

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Ch. 1367

of violence among incarcerated persons.

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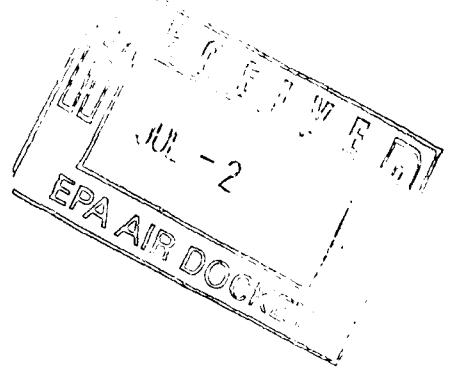
SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

IRVINE, CALIFORNIA 92717

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December 16, 1988



Mr. Everett L. Hodges
14711 Bentley Circle
Tustin, CA 92680

Dear Red:

This letter summarizes the results obtained from the University of California, Irvine (UCI) research project on "Hair mineral levels in a group of violent prisoners and matched controls." The main hypothesis of the research study was that violent individuals would possess hair mineral patterns different from non-violent controls.

In 1985, UCI and California State University, Stanislaus, obtained from the Deuel Vocational Institute in Tracy, California, hair samples from 107 prisoners and 33 guards. Samples were also obtained from 25 control subjects who resided in the Tracy/Stanislaus areas. These samples ($n = 165$) were drawn equally from Black, Caucasian and Hispanic races. Dr. Rich Haier from the Department of Psychiatry, UCI, in addition, obtained 27 samples from control subjects from the Irvine area.

Dr. Haier coded the samples ($n = 192$) and sent them to the Honorable Warren Knight, retired Superior Court Judge. Judge Knight retained the codes and mailed the samples to Doctors Data in Chicago, Illinois, for analysis by atomic absorption. The data were examined by us, and the following pattern emerged: Hair samples from violent prisoners, in general, possessed higher levels of manganese. Some violent individuals, in addition, possessed higher levels of lead and magnesium.

The prison volunteers were incarcerated at the facility for extended lengths of time. Therefore, it was argued that these observations could have been artifactual, arising from within the institution.

A second study was proposed in 1986. This study paid particular attention to the length of incarceration of the prison inmates. Thirty samples each were obtained by the San Bernardino and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department from prisoners who had been recently arrested for a violent crime. The requirements were that samples could only be obtained from volunteers who had been incarcerated for not more than 30 days. UCI gathered an additional 39 samples from a control group. The samples were analyzed by Doctors Data in Chicago, Illinois.

In this study, the data showed a similar trend in hair mineral levels, namely, high manganese, with high lead and magnesium in violent individuals compared to non-violent controls. On close scrutiny of the data, Rebello, et al., observed that a superior discriminant marker appeared to be manganese levels. In particular levels above 0.70 ppm were observed in violent prisoners with greater frequencies. Because these observations were "post hoc", it was proposed to do a third study to test whether or not manganese levels above 0.7 ppm could be used as a marker for violence.

Sheriff Floyd Tidwell of San Bernardino County agreed to provide 30 hair samples from recently-arrested Caucasian volunteers at the San Bernardino jail. Thirty control samples were collected in the San Bernardino area, 15 from the Fullerton area and 15 from the Irvine area. All samples were matched for age and race. The samples ($n = 90$) were delivered to Doctors Data for analysis.

The following table summarizes the results:

TABLE I: SAN BERNARDINO JAIL STUDY

<u>Identity</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Marked</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Prisoners	30	9	30
Control	60	3	5

Ratio 6:1

TABLE II: DEUEL PRISON STUDY (September 1985)

<u>Identity</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Marked</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Prisoners			
Violent Crime/Violent Inmate	32	21	66
Violent Crime/Non-Violent Inmate	34	22	66
Non-Viol. Crime/Non-Viol. Inmate	41	40	95
Prison Guards	33	7	21
Stanislaus Town Controls	25	1	4
UCI Controls	27	3	11
Subtotal Prisoners	107	83	78
Subtotal Controls	85	11	13

Ratio: 6:1

TABLE II: (Continued)**LOS ANGELES and SAN BERNARDINO JAIL STUDIES - September 1986)**

<u>Identity</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Marked</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Prisoners - Los Angeles	28	11	39
Prisoners - San Bernardino	32	21	66
Control Group	39	6	15
Subtotal Prisoners	60	32	53
Subtotal Controls	39	6	15

Ratio: 3.5:1

TABLE III: CUMULATIVE OBSERVATIONS

<u>Identity</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Marked</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Prisoners	197	124	63
Controls	184	20	11

We believe that hair manganese levels may be an important predictor of violence. These observations should be verified using subjects from other areas of the United States.

We are grateful for your financial support and input throughout the study.

Sincerely,

Tessio Rebello, Ph.D.
Adjunct Assistant Professor

Louis A. Gottschalk, M.D.
Professor

TR:cj

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SACRAMENTO UNION
Sunday 10-1-89

Bill targets CYA wards for probes on violence

Can the root causes of violence be detected in one's hair? Could a dietary change have prevented the massacres James Oliver Huberty and Patrick E. Purdy inflicted at a San Ysidro McDonald's and a Stockton schoolyard?

Everett L. "Red" Hodges of Tustin, an independent oil producer, offers a qualified yes to those astounding questions.

Hodges is behind a Senate bill sitting on the governor's desk to allow some 100 violent California Youth Authority adult wards to be voluntarily used as guinea pigs by widely respected California university researchers to test Hodges' theory.

It would be the first such biomedical research using state prisoners or wards since the Legislature banned the practice in 1906. The prohibition was intended to avoid such controversial procedures as sterilization or chemical alteration of one's personality ala "Clockwork Orange."

The legislation, SB107 by Sen. Robert Presley, D-Riverside, authorizes the five-year research project to determine if there is a correlation between violent conduct and abnormal levels of certain vitamins and minerals in their systems and whether normalizing these levels would cut violent behavior in society.

Presley said "preliminary studies in California and elsewhere, including a study involving youths in five states, has shown that a high percentage of violent offenders have substandard levels of essential nutrients, or high levels of such substances as zinc, cadmium, manganese or lead."

"This doesn't prove one causes the other. But examining this premise will be the aim of the project. If there is a correlation, this could be landmark research since we do not have much luck at present in reducing violent conduct in our society," said Presley.

Huberty on a warm July afternoon in 1984 opened fire at a busy McDonald's, killing 21 and wounding 19 before a police sharpshooter's bullet managed to stop the slaughter.

In January of this year, Purdy opened fire at Cleveland Elementary School in Stockton, killing five children and wounding 30 others before killing himself.

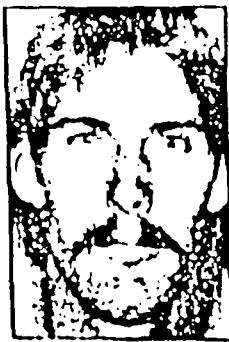
A special analysis of Huberty's hair found it to contain extraordinary high levels of the toxic elements lead and cadmium and exhibited a "trace metal nut-



Michael Otten

tern previously observed in violent sociopaths."

Reportedly, a similar study is also in the works that would examine a few strands of Purdy's locks. Both men reportedly worked as welders and had guns, both described as potential sources for toxic exposures.



PURDY

At first Presley and his staff didn't give much credence to Hodges and his theory.

Hodges, buoyed by the dietary corrective changes he saw occur with a problem son, persisted devoting time and money to research efforts in this field.

Presley called him the "catalyst whose unceasing efforts for the past eight years have convinced us that this research needs to be done."

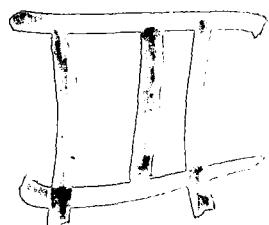
If the study confirms previous research that violent offenders have abnormally high levels of certain trace elements, it will shift into a second phase. That involves giving normal doses of over-the-counter vitamins, minerals and amino acids.

"It is not far fetched to suggest that we examine possible tie-ins between abnormal substance intake of vitamins and toxic chemicals and the possible impact on the brain as regards violent behavior," said Presley. "It's serious research that needs to be done." The project still needs approval of the federal Food and Drug Administration, which has taken a dim view toward hair research.

If proved true, the ramifications could be staggering.

"I'm waiting for someone to prove me wrong," said Hodges, who is convinced he has stumbled onto something that will really make this a kinder and gentler state and nation.

Michael Otten is a political columnist in



D.D.P.

DOCTOR'S DATA INC.

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In Illinois:
312/231-3649

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AGE: 30 SEX: M

ACCT: 18021

DOCTOR: HODGES EVERETT (RED) L AFF

LAB NO: 69331-012 DATE IN: 11/27/89 DATE OUT: 12/07/89

DATE SAMPLED:

SHAMPOO: MICHAEL J. WHITE

SAMPLE SIZE: 18.09

OFFICE CODE: A-02H01D

HAIR COLOR: BROWN

SAMPLE TYPE: HEAD HAIR

Nutrient Mineral Levels

NUTRIENT MINERAL	PATIENT LEVEL (parts per million)	LOW		REFERENCE RANGE			HIGH		NUMERICAL VALUE OF REFERENCE RANGE
		B BELOW 2 STD. DEV.	TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS BELOW	ONE STANDARD DEVIATION 1STD BELOW	ONE STANDARD DEVIATION 1STD ABOVE	TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS ABOVE	ABOVE 2 STD. DEV.		
Calcium	1228								325 - 934
Magnesium	87								20 - 115
Sodium	110								17 - 87
Potassium	92								9 - 39
Copper	15				***				9 - 32
Zinc	157								103 - 183
Iron	39								5 - 14
Manganese	1.38								.19 - .72
Chromium	1.05								.61 - 1.39
Cobalt	.47								.12 - .31
Lithium	.304								.006 - .427
Molybdenum	2.25								.20 - 1.43
Phosphorus	208								108 - 178
Selenium	.39								.20 - .58
Silicon	<		*****	*****	*****	*****	*****		3 - 8
Vanadium	.36								.08 - .26

PATIENT PORGY

ADDITIONAL MINERAL LEVELS

Sulfur	33750		*****						36404-5597
Strontium	4.7								.4 - 4.
Barium	2.7								.2 - 1.
Boron	5.1								1.8 - 4.0
Silver	.34								.04 - .4
Tin	7								1 -
Zirconium	.99								.09 - .4

GRACE SCHAAR, PH.D. DIRECTOR

Mineral Ratios

Toxic Mineral Levels

TOXIC MINERAL	PATIENT LEVEL (parts per million)	HIGH		
		ONE STANDARD DEVIATION ABOVE MEAN	TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS ABOVE MEAN	MORE THAN TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS ABOVE MEAN
Lead	7	*****	10	
Arsenic	3.8	*****		
Mercury	.4	**		
Cadmium	1.5	*****	1.0	
Aluminum	11	*****	15	
Nickel	2.0	*****	2.3	
Beryllium	.059	*****	1.2	*
TOTAL TOXICS		*****	*****	*****
RACE: CAUCASIAN		SAMPLE CONDITION: HOT SPECIFIED		
HAIR PREPARATIONS: JOHN K. VAN DE KAT				
DRINKING WATER SOURCE: HOT SPECIFIED				

cer rate has occurred in several parts of the country.

Perhaps not surprisingly, both the investigators who support and those who oppose the idea of an estrogen-cancer link manage to interpret this downturn in favor of their own theory. The supporters suggest that the downturn reflects the decreased use of estrogens occurring as a result of the reports that the drugs cause endometrial cancer. The decrease occurred very rapidly, but this is consistent with the possibility that estrogens are tumor promoters rather than true carcinogens as some investigators propose. Tumor promoters do not cause cancer by themselves but speed up the development of tumors initiated by carcinogens (*Science*, 11 August, p. 515). The effects of promoters are reversible, at least up to a point, and the tumors do not develop if exposure to the promoter stops before this point is reached.

In contrast to this point of view, Horwitz and Feinstein propose that the increase in endometrial cancer was itself the result of increased detection. More D & C's and hysterectomies have been performed in the past decade or so and this would lead to more endometrial cancers being found. Now that the excess cancers have been detected, the incidence of disease is returning to its true level.

At present, seven epidemiological studies favor a link between estrogens and endometrial cancer. Five of the seven studies have been published and two are in press at the *New England Journal of Medicine*. Because two earlier studies, which were performed in a manner similar to that advanced by Horwitz and Feinstein, also discount the existence of the link, the score now stands at seven to three in favor of a causal connection between estrogens and endometrial cancer.

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But Horwitz and Feinstein quote the late epidemiologist Harold Dorn on epidemiological research of this type. Dorn said: "reproducibility does not establish validity, since the same mistake can be made repeatedly," an argument that can also be cited by the other side in this dispute.

As a result of the reports linking estrogen use to endometrial cancer, the Food and Drug Administration currently requires that the label for the drugs carry a warning that they are associated with an increased risk of the cancer; the label also advises physicians to prescribe estrogen in the lowest doses and for the shortest time required to control menopausal symptoms in order to minimize that risk. The FDA is reviewing the work of Horwitz and Feinstein, a process that should take about a month, to determine whether a change in the policy on estrogen use is warranted.—JEAN L. MARX

Hair: A Diagnostic Tool to Complement Blood Serum and Urine

Hair has the potential to become a remarkable diagnostic tool. It is easily collected without trauma on the part of the donor, it can be stored without deterioration, and its contents can be analyzed relatively easily. Trace elements, in particular, are accumulated in hair at concentrations that are generally at least ten times higher than those present in blood serum or urine and may provide a continuous record of nutritional status and exposure to heavy metal pollutants. Some drugs have already been shown to accumulate in hair, and it seems likely that other organic chemicals may be identified there when sufficiently accurate analytical techniques are developed. Hair analysis thus promises to be an ideal complement to serum and urine analysis as a diagnostic tool.

Much of the original interest in analysis of hair involved its application to forensic science. Early investigators hoped that measurement of the concentrations of 10 to 15 trace elements in hair might make it possible to link a hair sample obtained at the scene of a crime with a specific individual. Subsequent work has shown that hair analysis has limited forensic value; profiles of trace element concentrations vary significantly in hairs collected from different parts of the head, and profiles obtained with many hairs change appreciably with time. In the process, though, investigators found

that hair analysis can indicate exposure to certain pollutants and can serve as a probe of physiological functions.

The best results have been obtained with heavy metal pollutants such as lead, arsenic, cadmium, and mercury. Several investigators in Japan, Sweden, Canada, and the United States have shown that concentrations of these elements in the hair provide an accurate and relatively permanent record of exposure, and that there is a good correlation between concentrations in hair and concentrations in internal organs. Typical examples of such measurements were provided by Amares Chattopadhyay of Dalhousie University at the Second Human Hair Symposium, which was held in October in Atlanta.

Chattopadhyay found, for example, that the concentration of lead in hair was lowest in rural population groups, higher in urban groups, and highest in individuals who live close to lead smelters. These differences are presumed to reflect differing exposures to lead in automobile exhaust, paint, and industrial emissions. He also observed the highest concentrations of mercury and cadmium in hair from individuals with known exposure to the metals. Similar results have been reported by other investigators, but the absolute concentrations reported differ appreciably because of differences in technique (see box). Chat-

topadhyay and others have also shown that the approximate time of occurrence of short, intense exposures to heavy metals can be determined by sectioning hairs along their length and analyzing each section.

Several groups are thus compiling baseline data about normal concentrations of trace elements so that hair analysis can be used to monitor exposure to pollutants. The most notable effort is that of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna. Yu S. Ryabuhin of the IAEA is collecting analytical data on more than 40 elements from laboratories in 13 countries. Several individual investigators are doing the same thing on a smaller scale. Still others, such as Harold G. Petering of the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, are feeding the heavy metals to animals in measured quantities and monitoring concentrations in hair in an effort to correlate exposure and concentrations.

Animal hair might also be used to monitor environmental pollutants. Norman F. Mangelson and his colleagues at Brigham Young University, for example, are analyzing trace element concentrations in the hair of rodents collected in Utah's Lake Powell Recreation Area, the site of a proposed coal-fired power plant. Once they have established baseline concentrations, they plan to contin-

Growing Pains for a New Field

The science of hair analysis has undergone several growing pains, due, in large part, to the failure of early investigators, in their seeming haste to produce useful results, to develop or adopt uniform procedures for collecting, preparing, and analyzing hair. In consequence, measurements made in any laboratory today can generally be assumed to be accurate, but comparisons of data obtained from different laboratories often show large variations in absolute values. There is, furthermore, little agreement about precisely what constitutes normal concentrations of trace elements in hair. Until this situation is corrected, advancements in the field will be impeded. Fortunately, some corrective measures are being taken.

One of the principal problems of hair analysis—also one of its chief advantages—is the accessibility of hair to the external environment. Air and water deposit many trace elements on the surface of hair; sweat does the same. Grooming habits compound the problem. Some antidandruff shampoos, for example, contain zinc or selenium and some hair sprays contain manganese and other metals. Many of these elements may become irreversibly bound to the hair.

Thus, notes Adon A. Gordus of the University of Michigan, the concentration of many elements increases with increasing distance from the scalp and there may be as much as a 30-fold difference in concentration of some elements between opposite ends of hair strands. The problem can be minimized by analyzing only the portion of the hair closest to the scalp, and most investigators now do this; some data produced earlier, however, are not consistent with current data because this restriction was not observed.

A more severe problem is the removal of external contaminants. The obvious solution is to wash the hair before analysis, but there is no consensus about how this should be accomplished. Some laboratories wash hair in distilled water, some use detergents, some use a combination of aqueous detergents and organic solvents, and still others use chelating agents to trap metal ions. Data indicating the effects of these washing procedures are scant, but it is clear that the different procedures remove different contaminants and different proportions of trace elements. Washing procedures are a major source of inconsistencies among laboratories and, at present, there appears to be no agreement about which should be adopted universally.

The actual hair analysis is generally performed by neutron activation analysis, photon activation analysis, atomic absorption spectrometry, or particle-induced x-ray emission analysis. Each of these is highly sensitive and can detect very small quantities of many elements in hair. Comparisons of results obtained with the different techniques are reliable, however, only if there are standard reference materials with which to calibrate the instruments. At present, there are no such materials, but the International Atomic Energy Agency—which is particularly interested in nuclear techniques for hair analysis—is attempting to develop some. If such standards become available, and if investigators can be induced to use a standard method for sample preparation, results should become more consistent.

Another problem results from the preliminary successes already achieved through hair analysis. Commercial laboratories that perform hair analyses are springing up throughout the country, but particularly on the West Coast. These laboratories, Gordus says, often produce elaborate and impressive computer printouts that would seem to indicate the nutritional status of the client—despite the fact that the technique has never been demonstrated to be effective for this purpose.

In most cases, therapies proposed on the basis of hair analysis appear to involve relatively harmless dietary supplementation with, for example, zinc or other essential elements. In some cases, though, chelation therapy has been suggested for clients whose hair shows slightly above-normal concentrations of toxic heavy metals. Chelating agents, which bind to metal ions to speed their elimination from the body, can also remove essential metals, and, however, their use is generally recommended by physicians only in cases of exceptionally high exposure. Many investigators thus think that the operations of such laboratories should be severely restricted.—T.H.M.

ue testing rodent hair to monitor potential emission of pollutants by the power plant.

Unusual concentrations of trace elements in hair may also provide a tool for the diagnosis and therapy of diseases. Harry Shwachman of the Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston and Louis Kopito of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for instance, have shown that children with cystic fibrosis have as much as five times the normal concentration of sodium in their hair, but only about 10 percent of the normal concentration of tightly bound calcium. Analysis of these two elements in hair, Shwachman says, is thus a useful tool both for screening for cystic fibrosis and for assisting in diagnosis of the disease.

Shwachman and Kopito have also found that there is less sodium than potassium in the hair of patients with celiac disease, a disorder in the digestion and utilization of fats: there is generally three to four times as much sodium as potassium in the hair of healthy individuals. The ratio of sodium to potassium returns to normal with improvement in the condition, so it is a potentially useful monitor of therapy. They have also shown that hair from victims of phenylketonuria, an inborn error of metabolism, contains below-normal concentrations of magnesium and much-below-normal concentrations of calcium, and that hair from victims of a severe protein-calorie malnutrition known as Kwashiorkor has markedly increased concentrations of zinc.

Several investigators, such as Ananda S. Prasad of the Wayne State University Medical School and Petering, have shown that marginal zinc deficiencies in the diet can be identified by below-normal concentrations of zinc in hair. (Severe zinc deficiencies are generally characterized by extensive loss of hair, but the little hair that does grow contains normal concentrations of zinc.) Such deficiencies can produce retardation of both growth and sexual maturation. They may occur more often than has been expected, according to K. Michael Hambidge of the University of Colorado Medical Center, because diets of many low-income people provide relatively little zinc.

Hambidge tested children in Denver's Head Start program—which is designed to assist children from low-income families—and found that both their hair and blood serum contained significantly lower concentrations of zinc than specimens from children of middle-income families. In general, the lowest concen-

smallest children. Hambidge picked six of the children with the lowest zinc concentrations in their hair for further testing and found that taste perception was impaired in five. Addition of small zinc supplements to the children's diets restored their taste perception and increased zinc concentrations in their hair to normal.

Other investigators, such as Delbert J. Eatough of Brigham Young University, have found that iron deficiencies can be detected by hair analysis. This application appears to have less value, however, since the normal concentration of iron in the blood is relatively high and alternative techniques for monitoring iron deficiencies are already in widespread use.

Another area of interest is the relation between sugar metabolism and chromium. Hambidge and Walter Mertz of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Beltsville, Maryland, have independently demonstrated below-normal concentrations of chromium in the hair of victims of juvenile-onset diabetes. This finding is supported by biochemical evidence that demonstrates low concentrations of chromium in the blood of some patients with juvenile-onset diabetes. Interestingly, Eatough and his colleagues have shown that chromium concentrations are normal in the hair of maturity-onset diabetics from the Pima Indian nation, which has a very high incidence of diabetes. Most diabetologists now believe that juvenile- and maturity-onset diabetes have different causes, and this finding appears to support that conclusion.

To further delineate this relation, Emily Sheard and Richard Carter of the Clinical Chemistry division of the Center for Disease Control (CDC) have been developing a standarized technique for measuring chromium in hair. The CDC is the central laboratory for the National Center for Health Statistics' Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (HANES). In the current phase of HANES, data are being collected from some 21,000 individuals to provide statistical data about normal health; glucose tolerance tests will be conducted on a third of the individuals. Sheard and Carter hope to persuade the investigators also to collect hair samples from each of these individuals so that chromium concentrations can be correlated with the results of glucose tolerance tests. If the initial results are confirmed, hair analysis might provide a useful tool for screening for diabetes.

One of the more controversial aspects of hair analysis involves the relation be-

tween trace elements in hair and intelligence or learning ability. One of the first indications of a link was obtained in 1973 when Adon A. Gordus of the University of Michigan reported that the hair of students with high academic marks contains substantially more zinc and copper and less iodine, lead, and cadmium than the hair of students with low marks. Subsequent work by Gordus has shown that the differences are not so pronounced as they were first thought to be, but are nonetheless real. Gordus notes that the literature contains much data indicating an association between zinc deficiencies and learning deficits in rodents.

Link to Learning Disabilities

Last year, Robert O. Pihl and his colleagues at McGill University reported that they could distinguish between normal children and those with learning disabilities with 98 percent accuracy by analyzing concentrations of 14 elements in hair. Particularly important in the differentiation, they found, were increased levels of lead, cadmium, and manganese, and reduced levels of lithium and chromium. A follow-up study of these children after 2 years of behavioral and nutritional therapy, Pihl told the symposium, indicated that both their behavior and the trace element profile in their hair had returned almost to normal. Pihl and others are now attempting to reproduce these results, but Pihl, at least, has encountered some methodological problems in the analytical procedure. In his most recent studies, however, he also has observed an association between low zinc concentrations in hair and certain types of learning disabilities.

P. J. Barlow of the University of Aston in Birmingham, England, and M. Kapel of the University of Leeds have observed a relation between trace element profiles in hair and four different types of mental abnormality. In hair from 67 women with Down's syndrome, also known as Mongolism, they observed below-normal concentrations of calcium, copper, and manganese (some other abnormalities in the hair appeared to be related to environment). Low concentrations of calcium had previously been observed in the blood of Down's patients.

In hair from 37 patients with schizophrenia, Barlow and Kapel observed below-normal concentrations of cadmium and manganese, and above-normal concentrations of lead and iron. The low manganese may be particularly important, Barlow told the hair symposium, because some reports suggest that manganese chloride may be effective in ther-

apy of schizophrenia. In hair from a group of 25 severely subnormal young people in a hospital in Denmark, the two investigators observed below-normal concentrations of manganese, iron, lead, and copper, and above-normal concentrations of zinc. And, finally, in hair from five patients with ataxia telangiectasia, they observed low concentrations of copper. This hereditary disease is manifested in a number of symptoms, including mental retardation, enhanced susceptibility to damage from radiation, and enhanced susceptibility to damage from x-rays. The low concentrations of copper may be particularly relevant, Barlow says, because copper is involved in DNA repair mechanisms.

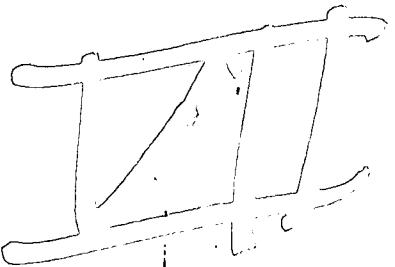
The utility of hair analysis has been expanded somewhat by Peter F. Jones and Annette M. Baumgartner of The Aerospace Corporation in Los Angeles and Werner Baumgartner of the Los Angeles Veterans Administration Hospital. Previous investigators had shown, using relatively insensitive techniques, that barbiturates, amphetamines, and dopesines can be detected in animal hair if large enough amounts of hair are used. The Los Angeles investigators used the more sensitive technique of radioimmunoassay to extend these results to humans. In their initial studies, they demonstrated that morphine is present at concentrations of 1 to 10 nanograms per milligram in the hair of mice that had previously been injected with the drug. They also found that the drug remains in the hair for at least 3 months after injection and that, by sectioning the hair lengthwise, it is possible to tell approximately when the drug was injected. Subsequent studies among patients at a drug abuse clinic indicated the presence of heroin metabolites in hair samples from each of 60 patients who admitted prior drug use. Conventional urinalysis indicated the presence of the drug in only 30 percent of the patients—an indication that 70 percent of the subjects had used the drug at least 2 days prior to specimen collection.

Jones and Baumgartner are now trying to develop similar assays for barbiturates and amphetamines, and Jones thinks it possible that there may be many other organic chemicals locked into hair. They are thus trying to adapt highly sensitive chromatography-mass spectrometry techniques to the study of hair in the hope that other drugs of abuse, chemotherapeutic agents, and perhaps even biochemical intermediates may be detected. If this should be the case, a completely new dimension of hair analysis will be opened.—THOMAS H. MAUGH II

A-90-16 IV-F-4



AIBR Life Sciences Division
American Institute for Biosocial Research, Inc
P. O. Box 1174
Tacoma, WA 98401-1174 USA
(206) 272-0728



Hello Red,

These are Alex's orginals. He asks that these be for
your eyes only until contact with "the judge". Please
return registered mail.

ALLLL

The City Court of the City of Baker

East Baton Rouge Parish, La.

JUDGE
BRYANT W. CONWAY

August 18, 1984

POST OFFICE BOX 1
BAKER, LA 70704-0001

MARSHAL
S. J. GAUTREAUX, III

CLERK OF COURT
GARNET R. FARRIS

Dr. Alexander Schauss
P.O. Box 1174
Tacoma, Washington 98401

Dear Dr. Schauss:

Judge Conway asked me to send you the attached files that are more complete data on the chemical analysis studies being done. He also asks that they be treated as semi-confidential materials.

The Judge is busy campaigning and enjoying a little vacation time.

Sincerely,

Garnet Farris
Garnet Farris,
Clerk of Court

Encls.

DOCTOR'S DATA

P.O. Box 111 30W101 Roosevelt Rd.
West Chicago, IL 60185 U.S.A.

800/323-2784
In Illinois:
312/231-3649

PATIENT:
DOCTOR: TILTON KERRI
LAB NO: 84131-0185 DATE IN:

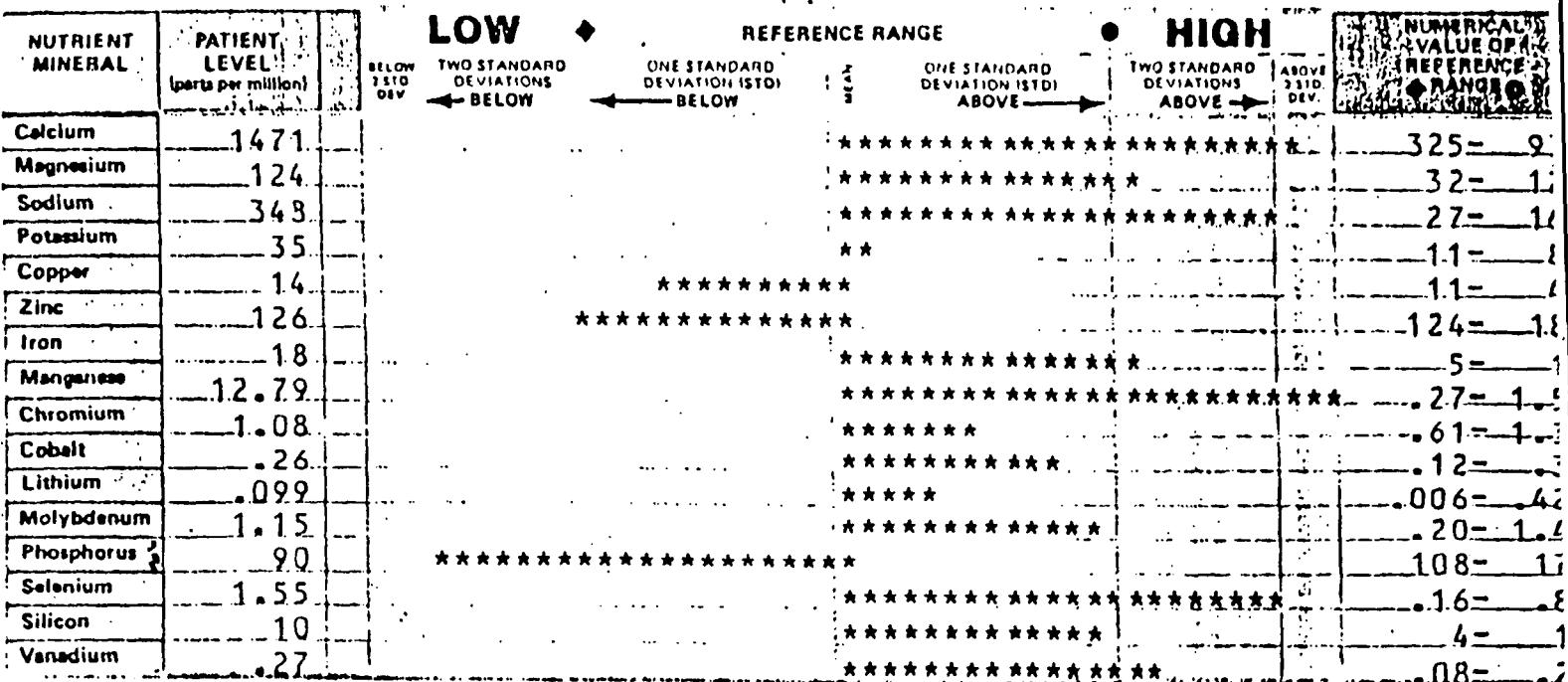
AGE: 23 SEX: M
ACCT: 12765

DATE SAMPLED: 05/08/84
OFFICE CODE: A-02N

SHAMPOO: PRELL
HAIR COLOR: BLOND

05/10/84 DATE OUT: 05/11/84
SAMPLE SIZE: .400
SAMPLE TYPE: HEAD HAIR

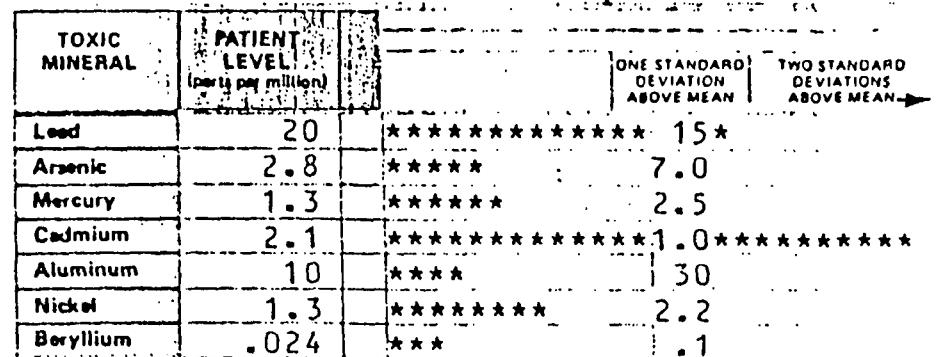
Nutrient Mineral Levels



ADDITIONAL MINERAL LEVELS



Toxic Mineral Levels



TOTAL TOXICS

RACE: CAUCASIAN

HAIR PREPARATIONS:

DRINKING WATER SOURCE: CITY WATER

HIGH

MORE THAN TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS ABOVE MEAN

LEVEL	REFERENCE RANGE
Ca/Mg	11 5- 17
Ca/Zn	11.6 2.3- 6.6
Ca/P	16.2 2.2- 6.9
Ca/F	78 22- 114
Ca/Mn	114 302- 2097
Mo/K	3.5 .7- 9.5
Na/K	9.9 1.3- 5.3
Zn/K	3 3- 11
Zn/CH	8.6 4.0- 10.0
Cu/F	.7 .7- 4.3
Fe/Mn	1 7- 42
Cu/Cd	6 31- 163
Zn/Cd	5.9 249- 1023
Si/Hg	1.17 .14- .63
Cu/Pb	70 5.9- 224
P/Al	8 1.1- 126

Louisiana State
Bureau of Criminal
Investigation
Baton Rouge, La.

SID 4078578/PAGE 001

LOUISIANA STATE POLICE

CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS

FOR USE BY AUTHORIZED CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES ONLY!
(FINGERPRINTS ARE NECESSARY FOR A POSITIVE ID)CRIMINAL RECORD OF
STATE ID #4078578

LA STATE DR LIC

SSN 8435-34-4244 B1209646

BIRTH DATE-09-01-60 PLACE-NY
RADE-W HGT-5'06" HAIR-BLQ EPH-18 L 47 R 47 IJU-44
SEX-M WGT-145# EYES-BLU H 4 R 130 44

**

*DATE-09/16/80 NAME -

*LID -3798 AGENCY-PD BERWICK LA

*CHARGE RECEIVING STOLEN THINGS STATUS COUNTS CNV DISP
1 0 FORFEITED BOND**
*DATE-03/24/81 NAME -

*LID -78602 AGENCY-PD BATON ROUGE LA

*CHARGE CONSPIRACY OF COURT STATUS COUNTS CNV DISP
1 0**
*DATE-03/22/81 NAME -

*LID -182736 AGENCY-SU BATON ROUGE LA

*CHARGE FELONY BRCPD STATUS COUNTS CNV DISP
1 0
CRIMINAL POOL PDR
0 0**
*DATE-07/05/81 NAME -

*LID -185541 AGENCY-SU BATON ROUGE LA

*CHARGE CRIMINAL TRESPASS STATUS COUNTS CNV DISP
1 0
POSSESS MARIJUANA
0 0**
*DATE-05/18/82 NAME -

*LID -000151 AGENCY-SU BATON ROUGE LA

*CHARGE SPEEDING STATUS COUNTS CNV DISP
1 0
DRIVING UNDER SUSPENSION
1 0
DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED
1 0

DISTURBING THE PEACE
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

**

*DATE-11/09/81 NAME -

*LID -81218 AGENCY-PD BATON ROUGE LA

*CHARGE CONTEMPT OF COURT STATUS COUNTS DISP

2

** *DATE-09/03/82 NAME -

*LID -81218 AGENCY-PD BATON ROUGE LA

*CHARGE MISD-THEFT STATUS COUNTS DISP

1

PLEA-OFF-IN-OPEN

CT. 10 DAS IN JL,

CONSEC. 10-11-83 CT

DT:

** *DATE-03/03/83 NAME -

*LID -4145 AGENCY-SO BATON ROUGE LA

*CHARGE CRIM DANG TO COIN STATUS COUNTS DISP

1

DEVICE STATUS COUNTS DISP

0

**

*DATE-10/06/83 NAME -

*LID -006654 AGENCY-SO BATON ROUGE LA

*CHARGE AGGRAVATED ASSAULT STATUS COUNTS DISP

1

SIMPLE BATTERY STATUS COUNTS DISP

1

DISTURBING THE PEACE STATUS COUNTS DISP

1

S CRIM. DAMAGE TO PROPERTY STATUS COUNTS DISP

1

[BAKER] STATUS COUNTS DISP

0

**

*DATE-10/10/83 NAME -

*LID -81218 AGENCY-PD-BATON-ROUGE-LA

*CHARGE CONTEMPT OF COURT STATUS COUNTS DISP

3

END OF TEXT

Louisiana State Police
Bureau of Criminal Identification
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

SID 0535985/PAGE 002

*DATE	*NAME	*LID	AGENCY	*CHARGE	STATUS	COUNTS	DISP.
03/28/77		-144545	BATON ROUGE LA	DRIVING WHILE WBR PARISH		1	
04/02/77		-144680	BATON ROUGE LA	DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED		1	DISP.
03/10/78		-153504	BATON ROUGE LA	BYU CONT. OF CITY CRT BAKER PDD		1	DISP.
06/05/81		-14688	WHITE LA	POSSE WITH INTENT DIST MARIJ		1	DISP.
06/09/83		-39851	BATON ROUGE LA	RAN RED LIGHT SUSP REVOKED DR LIC		1	DISP.

END

DISP.

DISP.

DISP.

DISP.

DISP.

DOCTOR'S DATA

P.O. Box 111 30W101 Roosevelt Rd.
West Chicago, IL 60185 U.S.A.800/323-2784
In Illinois:
312/231-3649

PATIENT:

DOCTOR: TILTON KERRI

LAB NO: 84053-0128 DATE IN: 02/22/84

AGE: 38 SEX:

ACCT: 12765

DATE SAMPLED: 02/10/84

OFFICE CODE: A-02N

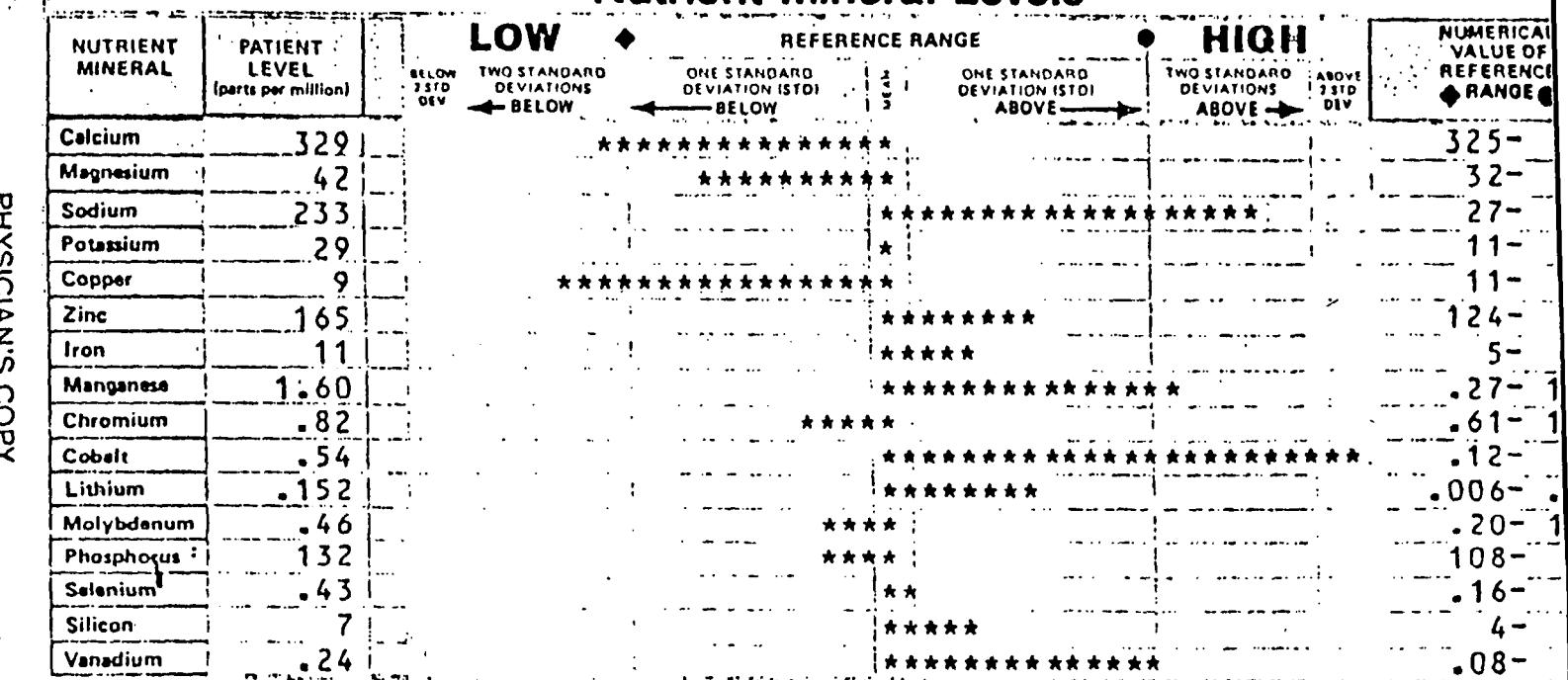
SHAMPOO: FABERGE ORGANICS

HAIR COLOR: BLACK

SAMPLE SIZE: .330

SAMPLE TYPE: HEAD HAIR

Nutrient Mineral Levels



ADDITIONAL MINERAL LEVELS

Sulfur	45106	***** (Five stars)	35836-46
Strontium	2.4	***** (Five stars)	.4-
Barium	1.8	***** (Five stars)	.2-
Boron	4.6	***** (Five stars)	.9-
Gold	.17	*** (Three stars)	.05-
Silver	.25	***** (Five stars)	.08-
Tin	4	** (Two stars)	1-
Antimony			
Tungsten			
Zirconium	.19	** (Two stars)	.09-

Mineral Ratios

TOXIC MINERAL	PATIENT LEVEL (parts per million)	ONE STANDARD DEVIATION ABOVE MEAN	TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS ABOVE MEAN
Lead	3	***	15
Arsenic	1.8	***	7.0
Mercury	1.7	***** (Five stars)	2.51
Cadmium	.6	***** (Five stars)	11.0
Aluminum	3	**	30
Nickel	1.1	***** (Five stars)	12.21
Beryllium	.061	***** (Five stars)	.1

HIGH

MORE THAN TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS ABOVE MEAN

LEVEL	REFERENCE RANGE
Ca/Mg	7 5-
Ca/Zn	1.9 2.3-6
Ca/P	2.4 2.2-6
Ca/Fe	28 22-1
Ca/Mn	204 302-20
Mg/K	1.4 .7-9
Na/K	7.8 1.3-5
Zn/K	5 3-
Zn/Cu	16.6 4.0-10
Cu/Fe	.8 .7-4
Fe/Mn	7 7-
Cu/Cd	16 31-11
Zn/Cd	275 249-10
Se/Hg	.24 .14- .6
Ca/Pb	88 59-2
P/AI	33 11-1

Toxic Mineral Levels

SAMPLE CONDITION: NORMAL

TOTAL TOXICS

***** (Five stars)

RACE: CAUCASIAN

HAIR PREPARATIONS:

DRINKING WATER SOURCE: CITY WATER

DOCTOR'S DATA

P.O. Box 111 30W101 Roosevelt Rd.
West Chicago, IL 60185 U.S.A.

800/323-2784
In Illinois:
312/231-3649

PATIENT:

DOCTOR: TILTON KERRI

LAB NO: 84053-0127 DATE IN: 02/22/84 DATE OUT: 02/23/84

AGE: 25 SEX: F

ACCT: 12765

DATE SAMPLED: 02/19/84

OFFICE CODE: A-02N

SHAMPOO: FABERGE ORGANICS

HAIR COLOR: BLOND

SAMPLE SIZE: .360

SAMPLE TYPE: HEAD HAIR

Nutrient Mineral Levels

NUTRIENT MINERAL	PATIENT LEVEL (parts per million)	LOW		REFERENCE RANGE		HIGH		NUMERICAL VALUE OF REFERENCE RANGE
		BELOW 2STD DEV	TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS BELOW	ONE STANDARD DEVIATION (STD) BELOW	ONE STANDARD DEVIATION (STD) ABOVE	TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS ABOVE	ABOVE 3STD DEV.	
Calcium	2334							393-110
Magnesium	112							39-14
Sodium	283							19-11
Potassium	30							9-
Copper	41							13-
Zinc	148			★ ★				128-18
Iron	22			★ ★ ★				6-1
Manganese	6.66			★ ★ ★ ★				.30-1.6
Chromium	.37	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★		.61-1.2
Cobalt	.42			★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★		.12-
Lithium	.123			★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★		.006-.42
Molybdenum	.74			★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★		.19-1.3
Phosphorus	.75	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★		.94-1.8
Selenium	.28			★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★		.16-.8
Silicon	5			★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★		4-1
Vanadium	.30			★★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★		.09-.2

ADDITIONAL MINERAL LEVELS

Sulfur	43731	★★★★★	32760-5119
Strontium	10.5	★★★★★	.7-10.
Barium	6.6	★★★★★	.3-3.
Boron	2.7	★★★★★	.9-2.
Gold	.64	★★★★★	.06-.4
Silver	.25	★	.10-.5
Tin	14	★★★★★	2-1
Antimony			
Tungsten			
Zirconium	.69	★★★★★	.12-.6

Toxic Mineral Levels

TOXIC MINERAL	PATIENT LEVEL (parts per million)	REFERENCE RANGE			HIGH	LEVEL	REFERENCE RANGE
		ONE STANDARD DEVIATION ABOVE MEAN	TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS ABOVE MEAN	MORE THAN TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS ABOVE MEAN			
Lead	16	★★★★★	15				
Arsenic	2.9	★★★★	7.0				
Mercury	2.4	★★★★★	2.5				
Cadmium	2.1	★★★★★	1.0	★★★★★			
Aluminum	12	★★★★	30				
Nickel	5.1	★★★★★	2.2	★★★★★			
Beryllium	.068	★★★★★	.1				

TOTAL TOXICS

★★★★★

RACE: CAUCASIAN

SAMPLE CONDITION: NORMAL

HAIR PREPARATIONS:

DRINKING WATER SOURCE: CITY WATER

Mineral Ratios

	LEVEL	REFERENCE RANGE
Ca/Mg	20	6-17
Ca/Zn	15.7	2.5-7.5
Ca/P	30.9	2.7-9.2
Ca/Fe	104	33-145
Ca/Mn	350	470-2440
Mg/K	3.7	.9-10.0
Na/K	9.3	1.4-5.7
Zn/K	4	3-12
Zn/Cu	3.5	4.1-10.0
Cu/Fe	1.8	.9-5.7
Fe/Mn	3	6-36
Cu/Cd	18	37-201
Zn/Cd	67	289-1273
Se/Hg	.11	.13-.58
Ca/Pb	141	78-348
P/Al	5	10-150

Interested.

The following is the record of State Police No. 969 522
S. B. I. No.

Louisiana State Police
Bureau of Criminal Identification
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARREST ON RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
Washington Rand Reveport, La		1-5-68 FP	applicant	
Baton Rouge, La.		1-15-71 FP	applicant	
Baton Rouge, La.		11-12-74 prt rec	applicant	
Baton Rouge, La		11-15-77	contempt of court, driving u/revocation	Dist. the Police

NOTICE

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM LOUISIANA STATE POLICE RAP SHEETS AND LOUISIANA STATE POLICE CRIMINAL RECORDS FILES TO AGENCIES OTHER THAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES IS NOT AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE POLICE AND THAT PERSON AND AGENCY MAKING SUCH DISSEMINATION MUST ASSUME FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY UNAUTHORIZED DISSEMINATION.

Completion of our records, please supply disposition to this Department in any of the foregoing cases where it does not appear.
 * Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints. LR

P.O. Box 111 - 230 W 101st Street Rd.
West Chicago, IL 60185 U.S.A.

800/323-2784
In Illinois:
312/231-3649

DOCTOR: ALTON KERRI

LAB NO: 84053-0124 DATE IN: 02/22/84 DATE OUT: 02/23

AGE: 37 BE:
ACCT: 1276

DATE SAMPLED: 02/10/84

SHAMPOO: SUAVE

SAMPLE SIZE: .400

OFFICE CODE: A-02N

HAIR COLOR: BLACK

SAMPLE TYPE: HEAD HAIR

Nutrient Mineral Levels

PHYSICIAN'S COPY

NUTRIENT MINERAL	PATIENT LEVEL (parts per million)	REFERENCE RANGE			HIGH TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS ABOVE STANDARD DEVIATION (STD) ABOVE	NUMERIC VALUE REFERE D RANG
		LOW BELOW TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS BELOW	ONE STANDARD DEVIATION (STD) BELOW	ONE STANDARD DEVIATION (STD) ABOVE		
Calcium	693			*****		325-
Magnesium	58		**	*****		32-
Sodium	158		*****	*****		27-
Potassium	34		**	*****		11-
Copper	10	*****	*****	*****		11-
Zinc	166		*****	*****		124-
Iron	10		**	*****		5-
Manganese	2.21		*****	*****		.27-
Chromium	.36	*****	*****	*****		.61-
Cobalt	.22		****	*****		.12-
Lithium	.100		****	*****		.006-
Molybdenum	.58		**	*****		.20-
Phosphorus	128		****	*****		108-
Selenium	.43		**	*****		.16-
Silicon	5		*****	*****		4-
Vanadium	.28		*****	*****		.08-

ADDITIONAL MINERAL LEVELS

Sulfur	47346	*****	35836-4
Strontium	5.5	*****	.4-
Barium	2.8	*****	.2-
Boron	2.8	*****	.9-
Gold	.26	*****	.05-
Silver	.21	**	.08-
Tin	6	*****	1-
Antimony			
Tungsten			
Zirconium	.15	*****	.09-

Mineral Ratio

TOXIC MINERAL	PATIENT LEVEL (parts per million)	REFERENCE RANGE		
		ONE STANDARD DEVIATION ABOVE MEAN	TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS ABOVE MEAN	MORE THAN TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS ABOVE MEAN
Lead	6	*****	15	
Arsenic	2.0	***	7.0	
Mercury	1.5	*****	2.5	
Cadmium	.7	*****	1.0	
Aluminum	5	**	30	
Nickel	.7	***	2.2	
Beryllium	.047	*****	.1	

TOTAL TOXICS

Toxic Mineral Levels

SAMPLE CONDITION: NORMAL

RACE: CAUCASIAN

HAIR PREPARATIONS:

DRINKING WATER SOURCE: CITY WATER

LEVEL	REFERENCE R
Ca/Mg	11
Ca/Zn	4.1
Ca/P	5.3
Ca/Fe	69
Ca/Mn	312
Mg/K	1.7
Na/K	4.6
Zn/K	4
Zn/Cu	15.7
Cu/Fe	1.0
Fe/Mn	4
Cu/Cd	14
Zn/Cd	227
Se/Hg	.27
Ca/Pb	111
P/AI	23

Louisiana State Police
Bureau of Criminal Identification
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

SID 0840693/PAGE 001

LOUISIANA STATE POLICE

CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS

FOR USE BY AUTHORIZED CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES ONLY!
(FINGERPRINTS ARE NECESSARY FOR A POSITIVE ID)

CRIMINAL RECORD OF
STATE ID #0840693.

LA. STATE DR LIC

SSN #436-28-4116 #2013994

BIRTH DATE-11-06-28 PLACE-LA

RACE-N HGT-5'09" HAIR-BRA EPH-14 M 1 U 001 9

SEX -M WGT-155# EYES-BRO M 1 U 001 10

**

*DATE-11/11/73 NAME -

*LID -114218 AGENCY-SO BATON ROUGE LA

*CHARGE	STATUS	COUNTS	CNV	DISP
S CRIM. DAMAGE TO PROPERTY		1	0	
DISTURBING THE PEACE		1	0	
ILLEGAL DISCHARGE OF FIREARMS		1	0	

**

*DATE-11/05/77 NAME

*LID -9269 AGENCY-SO CLINTON LA

*CHARGE	STATUS	COUNTS	CNV	DISP
DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED		1	0	

**

*DATE-04/14/79 NAME -

*LID -163799 AGENCY-SO BATON ROUGE LA

*CHARGE	STATUS	COUNTS	CNV	DISP
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT		3	0	
(ZACHARY PD)		0	0	

**

*DATE-04/20/79 NAME -

*LID -163959 AGENCY-SO BATON ROUGE LA

*CHARGE	STATUS	COUNTS	CNV	DISP
RECK OPERATION OF A VEH		1	0	
(ZACHARY PD)		0	0	

**

*DATE-04/15/83 NAME

*LID -4773 AGENCY-SO BATON ROUGE LA

*CHARGE	STATUS	COUNTS	CNV	DISP
IMPROPER LANE USAGE		1	0	
NO DRIVERS LICENSE ON PERSON		1	0	

5 *****

DATE: 9, 26, 83

BAKER CITY COURT
 P O BOX 1
 BAKER LA 70714

ANALYTICO LAB #05-1026
 LAB. WORK # 14533

PATIENT:

AGE: 55

SPECIMEN DATE: 0, 0, 0

DATE RECEIVED: 9, 26, 83

TRACE ELE. (HAIR) ANALYSIS

TEST	RESULT	BODY-CHEM	DEGREE OF	SUGGESTED	DEGREE OF
		RANGE	DEFICIENCY	OPTIMAL	EXCESS
		MALE	(-10 TO -4)	(-3 TO +3)	(+4 TO +10)

CA	214	350	- 620	-7 ✓	
MG	20	41	- 87	-7	
ZN	159	162	- 215	-3	
CR	1.06	.54	- .8		+ 7
CU	23	15.46	- 33.1	0	
FE	91	8	- 20		+ 10
MN	4.41	.49	- .8		+ 10 **
K	31	19.52	- 42.86	0	
NA	73	87.53	- 182.59	-4	
LI	.07	.53	- 2.84	-10	
PB	56	0	- 14.5		+ 10
HG	1.18	0	- 1		+ 5
CD	6.57	0	- .88		+ 10 **
AL	180	8	- 17		+ 10 **
CO	.18	.04	- .38	1 ✓	
MO	2.81	.07	- .33		+ 10
SN	6.36	.5	- 1.2		+ 10 **
NI	2.83	.04	- .85		+ 10
AS	4.9	0	- 1.5	J ✓	
SE	.44	.95	- 4.5	-7	
P	109	100	- 185	-2	

** THESE RESULTS ARE EXTREMELY HIGH, MORE THAN TWICE THE +10 LEVEL.

Louisiana State Police
Bureau of Criminal Identification
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

SID 0840693/PAGE 002
DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED
PUBLIC INTIMIDATION
RESISTING AN OFFICER
(BAKER PD)

1	0
2	0
1	0
0	0

END

DOCTOR'S NAME

P.O. Box 111 30W101 Roosevelt Rd
West Chicago, IL 60185
800/323-2784
In Illinois:
312/231-3649

PATIENT:

DOCTOR: TILTON KERR

LAB NO: 84033-0125 DATE IN: 02/02/84 DATE OUT: 02/07/84

AGE: 24 SEX: M

ACCT: 12765

DATE SAMPLED: 01/24/84

OFFICE CODE: A-02N

SHAMPOO: ROFFLER

HAIR COLOR: BLACK

SAMPLE SIZE: .400

SAMPLE TYPE: HEAD HAIR

Nutrient Mineral Levels

NUTRIENT MINERAL	PATIENT LEVEL (parts per million)	LOW		REFERENCE RANGE		HIGH		NUMERICAL VALUE OF REFERENCE RANGE
		BELLOW 1 STD DEV	ONE STANDARD DEVIATION 1STD BELOW	ONE STANDARD DEVIATION 1STD ABOVE	ABOVE 2 STD DEV.			
Calcium	440			*****				325-.93
Magnesium	171			*****	*****			32-.12
Sodium	466			*****	*****			27-.15
Potassium	27			**				11-.9
Copper	13	*****	*****	*****				11-.6
Zinc	174			*****	*****			124-.1E
Iron	6	*****	*****	*****				.5-.1
Manganese	1.26			*****	*****			.27-.15
Chromium	.33	*****	*****	*****				.61-.13
Cobalt	.11	*****	*****	*****				.12-.3
Lithium	.051			*				.006-.42
Molybdenum	1.04			*****	*****			.20-.14
Phosphorus	114			*****	*****			108-.17
Selenium	.99			*****	*****			.16-.9
Silicon	4	*****	*****	*****				.4-.1
Vanadium	.03	*****	*****	*****				.08-.2

ADDITIONAL MINERAL LEVELS

Sulfur	45395	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	35836-4687
Strontium	4.7	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	.4-.4
Barium	3.3	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	.2-.1
Boron	3.5	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	.9-.3
Gold	.25	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	.05-.3
Silver	.06	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	.08-.4
Tin	1	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	1-
Antimony								
Tungsten								
Zirconium	.04	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	.09-.4

Toxic Mineral Levels

TOXIC MINERAL	PATIENT LEVEL (parts per million)	ONE STANDARD DEVIATION ABOVE MEAN	TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS ABOVE MEAN	MORE THAN TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS ABOVE MEAN	HIGH		LEVEL	REFERENCE RANGE
					Ca/Mg	Ca/Zn		
Lead	5	*****	15				2	5-.17
Arsenic	2.5	*****	7.0				2.5	2.3-.6.3
Mercury	.3	*	2.5				3.8	2.2-.6.9
Cadmium	.5	*****	1.0				6.3	2.2-.114
Aluminum	1	*	30				34.8	302-2097
Nickel	1.2	*****	2.2				6.2	.7-.9.5
Beryllium	.045	*****	1.1				17.1	1.3-.5.3
TOTAL TOXICS		*****	*****				6	3-.11
RACE: CAUCASIAN		SAMPLE CONDITION: NORMAL					13.1	4.0-10.0
HAIR PREPARATIONS:							1.9	.7-.4.3
DRINKING WATER SOURCE: CITY WATER							5	.7-.42
Lab Procedures According to ASEF1 Protocol							26	31-163
							34.9	249-1023
							3.24	.14-.63
							7.5	59-.224
							PAI	112-128

Mineral Ratios

100170260

CLSR/PL 4103295

EHIER 70714
DOB 08/02/59 FHO/H SPEED/EYE/BRN HGT/5'6 1/2
RES/0,0,00 EXP 03/02/86

01/21/81 SPEEDING 11/14/80 1071 53245509
03/30/81 SPEEDING 03/11/81 1481 53994699
01/23/83 SPEEDING 10/17/82 1071 62252876
03/08/83 SPEEDING 03/05/83 1051 63041125
03/21/83 SIGNS-SIGS 03/09/83 1071 62973509

P.O. Box 111 30W101 Roosevelt Rd.
West Chicago, IL 60185 U.S.A.

800/323-2784
In Illinois:
312/231-3649

PATIENT:

DOCTOR: TILTON KERRI

LAB NO: 93356-010 DATE IN: 12/22/83 DATE OUT: 12/28/83

AGE: 23 SEX:

ACCT: 12765

DATE SAMPLED: 12/16/83

OFFICE CODE: A-02N

SHAMPOO:

HAIR COLOR: BLACK

SAMPLE SIZE: .380

SAMPLE TYPE: HEAD HAIR

Nutrient Mineral Levels

NUTRIENT MINERAL	PATIENT LEVEL (parts per million)	REFERENCE RANGE			NUMERICAL VALUE OF REFERENCE RANGE
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH	
Calcium	181	*****	*****	*****	325-
Magnesium	13	*****	*****	*****	32-
Sodium	118	*****	*****	*****	27-
Potassium	56	*****	*****	*****	11-
Copper	12	*****	*****	*****	11-
Zinc	73	*****	*****	*****	124-
Iron	23	*****	*****	*****	5-
Manganese	1.82	*****	*****	*****	.27-
Chromium	.75	*****	*****	*****	.61-1
Cobalt	.16	*****	*****	*****	.12-
Lithium	.076	*****	*****	*****	.006-
Molybdenum	1.82	*****	*****	*****	.20-1
Phosphorus	140	*****	*****	*****	108-
Selenium	.35	*****	*****	*****	.16-
Silicon	6	*****	*****	*****	4-
Vanadium	.30	*****	*****	*****	.08-

ADDITIONAL MINERAL LEVELS

MINERAL	LEVEL	REFERENCE RANGE			NUMERICAL VALUE OF REFERENCE RANGE
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH	
Sulfur	38391	*****	*****	*****	35836-46
Strontium	.4	*****	*****	*****	.4-
Barium	.9	*****	*****	*****	.2-
Boron	5.4	*****	*****	*****	.9-
Gold	.45	*****	*****	*****	.05-
Silver	.17	*****	*****	*****	.08-
Tin	4	*****	*****	*****	1-
Antimony		*****	*****	*****	
Tungsten		*****	*****	*****	
Zirconium	.19	*****	*****	*****	.09-

Toxic Mineral Levels

TOXIC MINERAL	PATIENT LEVEL (parts per million)	REFERENCE RANGE			NUMERICAL VALUE OF REFERENCE RANGE
		LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH	
Lead	37	*****	*****	*****	5-
Arsenic	6.5	*****	*****	*****	2.3-6
Mercury	.7	*****	*****	*****	2.2-6
Cadmium	1.6	*****	*****	*****	22-1
Aluminum	13	*****	*****	*****	302-20
Nickel	2.3	*****	*****	*****	.7-9
Beryllium	.048	*****	*****	*****	1.3-5

TOTAL TOXICS

RACE: UNKNOWN

HAIR PREPARATIONS:

DRINKING WATER SOURCE:

SAMPLE CONDITION: NORMAL

Lab Procedures According to ASETL Protocol
Laboratory Work Performed By Doctor's Data Laboratories, Inc. CDC License No. 12104 IL License No. 13709 Copyright 1981 Doctor's Data Inc.

John J. Errera, Director

Mineral Ratios

MINERAL	LEVEL	REFERENCE RANGE
Ca/Mg	1.3	5-
Ca/Zn	2.4	2.3-6
Ca/P	1.2	2.2-6
Ca/Fo	7	22-1
Ca/Mn	9.9	302-20
Mg/K	.2	.7-9
Na/K	2.0	1.3-5
Zn/K	1	3-
Zn/Cu	5.6	4.0-10
Cu/Fo	.5	.7-4
Fe/Mn	12	7-
Cu/Cd	8	31-1
Zn/Cd	45	249-10
Se/Hg	.45	.14-
Ca/Pb	4	59-2
P/AI	10	11-1

DOCTOR'S DATA

P.O. Box 411 30W101 Roosevelt Rd.
West Chicago, IL 60185 U.S.A.

800/323-2784
In Illinois:
312/231-3649

PATIENT:

DOCTOR: TILTON, KERRI

AGE: 45 SEX:

ACCT: 12765

DATE SAMPLED: 02/16/84

SHAMPOO: IVORY SOAP

DATE IN: 02/23/84

DATE OUT: 02/24/

OFFICE CODE: A-02N

HAIR COLOR: GRAY

SAMPLE SIZE: .400

SAMPLE TYPE: HEAD HAIR

Nutrient Mineral Levels

NUTRIENT MINERAL	PATIENT LEVEL (parts per million)	LOW		REFERENCE RANGE		HIGH		NUMERICAL VALUE OF REFERENCE RANGE
		ONE STANDARD DEVIATION BELOW TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS BELOW	ONE STANDARD DEVIATION ABOVE TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS ABOVE	ONE STANDARD DEVIATION BELOW TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS BELOW	ONE STANDARD DEVIATION ABOVE TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS ABOVE	ONE STANDARD DEVIATION BELOW TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS BELOW	ONE STANDARD DEVIATION ABOVE TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS ABOVE	
Calcium	124	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	325-
Magnesium	19	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	32-
Sodium	148	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	27-
Potassium	25	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	11-
Copper	7	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	11-
Zinc	134	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	124-
Iron	5	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	5-
Manganese	.36	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	27-1
Chromium	.18	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	.61-1
Cobalt	.33	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	.12-
Lithium	.013	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	.006-
Molybdenum	.24	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	.20-1
Phosphorus	.121	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	108-
Selenium	.66	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	.16-
Silicon	7	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	4-
Vanadium	<.01	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	.08-

WHAT YOUR HAIR WAS USED FOR MINERAL ANALYSIS:
Hair mineral levels, when properly interpreted, best represent tissue levels "in the hair, nails and teeth" or tissues in which trace minerals are sequestered and/or stored."

Measurements of minerals in blood indicate "the component absorbed and temporarily in circulation before excretion and/or storage".

In addition, the blood has the ability to maintain mineral homeostasis (desired level) at the expense of organs and other systems of the body.

The milk, urine, saliva and stool measure the (mineral) component that is absorbed but excreted."

Hair mineral tests then measure a different aspect of the system (that blood or urine).

The relative levels of stored minerals provides an indication of the minerals that are available to form metabolites or to act as a catalyst (activator) to various enzymes.

Minerals are stored in other body tissues but liver, brain, muscle, bone, heart, etc., biopsies are expensive and difficult.

Therefore, "the consensus of specialists is, if human hair samples are collected properly, cleaned and prepared for analysis correctly, and analyzed by the best analytical methods using standards and blanks as required, in a clean reliable laboratory by experienced personnel, the data are reliable".

ANALYSIS ACCURACY: The degree of accuracy of a hair mineral analysis is dependent upon sampling laborator procedures, quality control, instrumentation, and data processing.

Doctor's Data Laboratory provides detailed instructions for hair sampling on its report form, laboratory procedures and quality control are second to none, and instrumentation and data processing are state of the art. Therefore, you obtain very accurate, reproducible results.

LETS DISCUSS MINERALS: This report shows levels found in your hair of nutrient (essential) minerals and toxic minerals. Classification of this type is necessary but possibly misleading since all minerals become toxic at sufficiently high levels, and most toxic minerals are essential at extremely low levels. And, for some minerals, the margin between the level that is beneficial and the level that is harmful may be relatively small. Because animals inherit the beneficial or harmful levels of one mineral are often determined by the availability of one or more other minerals.

The essential biological minerals are the inorganic counterparts of the essential biological organic nutrients we call vitamins. Unlike vitamins, minerals cannot be synthesized by living organisms. They must be assimilated by the body from what we eat and drink.

A deficiency of a nutrient (essential) mineral might be an element which is necessary for optimal function of the organism. Active minerals are associated with enzymes as an integral part of the molecule (metallo-enzymes) and as activation of the enzyme (metal ion activated enzymes).

TOXIC MINERALS: Any mineral may become toxic at a given level. In this report, minerals are defined as TOXIC when it has been determined that they would not be supplied readily at low systemic levels. High tissue mineral levels contribute to or cause impaired function of cell metabolism. They may also interfere with the absorption and utilization of nutrient minerals. Levels of which individual toxic minerals will cause this impaired function vary with individual patients and may depend upon the general nutritional state, age and genetic factors.

Low systemic levels of nutrient minerals contribute to the absorption and metabolic interference of toxic minerals. High systemic levels of nutrient minerals offer protection against toxic minerals and minimize their storage.

Higher therapy to reduce systemic toxic mineral levels may, for a short time, result in an increase in the amount of these minerals detected in the hair because these minerals are being mobilized from the storage areas in the body and "excreted" through the hair.

Toxicities: When the stored minerals are depleted, the level detected in the hair will usually drop.

Systemic presence of a greatly elevated toxic mineral may be confirmed with a pubic hair analysis.

HOW MINERAL LEVELS ARE DETERMINED: Hair mineral analysis of Doctor's Data Laboratory is performed on the very latest in spectrophotometric instruments, The Vacuum Induction Coupled Argon Plasma Quantometer (VICAP). Upon receipt, the hair sample is washed thoroughly with deionized water, a nonionic detergent, and an organic solvent to remove topical contaminants. After thorough drying, it is weighed to plus or minus 0.01 gram (.0001 gr.) and digested in a mixture of nitric and perchloric acids. This clear liquid digest is then brought to a specific volume (plus or minus .05 ml.) A controlled portion of that solution is drawn into the VICAP and excited by an electromagnetic field held approximately 10,000 °C (18,000 °F). The light from this plasma is deflected into a spectrum so that the monochromatic light given off by each mineral can be observed by a photomultiplier tube and converted to an electrical impulse. This impulse is sent to the computer and compared to impulses from standard solutions where the concentration of each mineral is known. The concentration of each mineral, found in the sample, is then calculated by the computer, converted to parts per million, translated to the report format, and printed.

PHYSICIAN INTERPRETATION RECOMMENDED: Analysis of this hair mineral analysis requires the skill of a physician who can correlate this test with the patient's other laboratory test results. Simplified laboratory biologic assessment are health history.

DEFINITION OF REPORT TERMS

MEAN: This is the statistical average of the very highly selected healthy population.

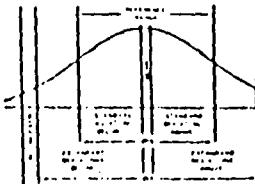
REFERENCE RANGE: This range includes one deviation above and below the mean of this population.

The Reference Range for the entire population is defined by DCI is within the cluster (± 1 SD) of the computer.

One Standard Deviations above and below the mean represents approximately 68% of this selected population.

Two Standard Deviations both above and below mean encompasses approximately 95% of their healthy population.

More Than Two Standard Deviations indicates a state of being in which is found approximately 1% of this selected healthy population.



Population represents a highly selected group of people who are the same sex and in the same group.

NUTRIENT MINERAL LEVELS: For the purpose of report, Nutrient Minerals are defined as those essential to proper metabolic activity and which are supplemented if a systemic deficiency has been established. Low hair mineral levels do not necessarily establish a systemic deficiency nor do high hair mineral levels establish a systemic excess. Do not be fooled, hair levels of nutrient minerals decrease following supplementation. Physicians report that this phenomenon is most often temporary and that continued supplementation will usually raise hair levels (above their mean levels).

HAZARDOUS LEVELS: If the elements under test minerals are predominantly to the left (Ca, Mg, etc.), when to the far right, indicate the same metal should be considered. While there are many causes of malabsorption, some of the more common intestinal, stomach acid, insufficient pancreatic enzymes, imbalanced balance of bowel organisms, fiber diets or anything else that would induce bowel bulk, bulking, disturbance, nausea, bleeding, diarrhea. See your physician for more information.

CAUTION: A high level of a nutrient or toxic mineral does not necessarily mean an excess of the mineral in the system. It could indicate a deficiency or the result of environmental contamination. Consult the other side of this report and your physician.

Toxic Mineral Levels

TOXIC MINERAL	PATIENT LEVEL (parts per million)	HIGH		
		ONE STANDARD DEVIATION ABOVE MEAN	TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS ABOVE MEAN	MORE THAN TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS ABOVE MEAN
Lead	3	★	15	
Arsenic	1.8	★★	7.0	
Mercury	1.5	★★★	2.5	
Cadmium	.3	★★	1.0	
Aluminum	2	*	30	
Nickel	2.1	★★★★	2.2	
Beryllium	.135	★★★★	1	

RACE: CAUCASIAN

SAMPLE CONDITION: NORMAL

HAIR PREPARATIONS:

DRINKING WATER SOURCE: CITY WATER

*DATE-06/25/60 NAME -	DISP
VLID-00002 AGENCY- STATE LA	1 2 YRS. & B&L OF TERM
CRIM-INSANE	DISP
VLID-47342 NAME -	1 2 YRS. & B&L OF TERM
CRIM-INSANE	DISP
VLID-56347 NAME -	1 2 YRS. & B&L OF TERM
PAROLE VIOLATION	DISP

2
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STEP

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DISP

1
D15P

1. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*
2. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*
3. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*

DISP	COUNTS	DISP	COUNTS
42-46-75 NO 8111	4	PER-A44-VISTI	4

\$27.50 CC
CRT-DATE 9-1-83
ER-CITY CRT

REFUSING TO MOVE ON

*#DATE=08/14/82 NAME

*#LID -006094 AGENCY-50 BATON ROUGE LA

#CHARGE

DISCHARGING THE CHARGE

ENTRY ID: 006094 DATER 08/14/82

BAKER PO 36-258021

DATE: 08/14/82 STATUS: COUNTS

DISP: 0

P.O. Box 111 30W101 Kilduff Rd.
West Chicago, IL 60185

800/323-2784
In Illinois:
312/231-3649

PATIENT:

DOCTOR: TILIUM KERRI

LAB NO: 84054-0083

DATE IN: 02/23/84 DATE OUT: 02/24/84

DATE SAMPLED: 02/16/84

OFFICE CODE: A-02N

SHAMPOO: IVORY SOAP

HAIR COLOR: BLACK

SAMPLE SIZE: 200

SAMPLE TYPE: HEAD HAIR

AGE: 28 SEX:

ACCT: 12765

Nutrient Mineral Levels

NUTRIENT MINERAL	PATIENT LEVEL (parts per million)	REFERENCE RANGE			HIGH	NUMERICAL VALUE OF REFERENCE RANGE
		LOW	ONE STANDARD DEVIATION (STD) BELOW	ONE STANDARD DEVIATION (STD) ABOVE		
Calcium	389	*****	*****	*****	325	9
Magnesium	161	*****	*****	*****	32	1
Sodium	403	*****	*****	*****	27	1
Potassium	88	*****	*****	*****	11	
Copper	7	*****	*****	*****	11	
Zinc	122	*****	*****	*****	124	1
Iron	9	*****	*****	*****	5	
Manganese	3.51	*****	*****	*****	27	1
Chromium	.50	*****	*****	*****	.61	1
Cobalt	.60	*****	*****	*****	.12	
Lithium	.100	*****	*****	*****	.006	.4
Molybdenum	1.95	*****	*****	*****	.20	1
Phosphorus	156	*****	*****	*****	108	1
Selenium	.56	*****	*****	*****	.16	
Silicon	15	*****	*****	*****	4	
Vanadium	<.01	*****	*****	*****	.08	

ADDITIONAL MINERAL LEVELS

Sulfur	40072	*****	35836-468
Strontrium	12.1	*****	.4
Barium	15.1	*****	.2
Boron	3.6	*****	.9
Gold	1.55	*****	.05
Silver	.45	*****	.08
Tin	3	**	1
Antimony			
Tungsten			
Zirconium	.34	*****	.09

Toxic Mineral Levels

TOXIC MINERAL	PATIENT LEVEL (parts per million)	REFERENCE RANGE			HIGH
		ONE STANDARD DEVIATION ABOVE MEAN	TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS ABOVE MEAN	MORE THAN TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS ABOVE MEAN	
Lead	5	*****	15		
Arsenic	4.9	*****	7.0		
Mercury	3.2	*****	2.5		
Cadmium	.6	*****	1.0		
Aluminum	1	*	30		
Nickel	4.6	*****	2.2	*****	
Beryllium	.288	*****	1	*****	

TOTAL TOXICS

RACE: BLACK

HAIR PREPARATIONS:

DRINKING WATER SOURCE: CITY WATER

SAMPLE CONDITION: NORMAL

Mineral Ratios

LEVEL	REFERENCE RANGE
Ca/Mg	2 5 - 17
Ca/Zn	3.1 2.3 - 6.6
Ca/P	2.4 2.2 - 6.9
Ca/Fe	42 22 - 114
Ca/Mn	110 302 - 2097
Mg/K	1.8 .7 - 9.5
Na/K	4.5 1.3 - 5.3
Zn/K	1 3 - 11
Zn/Cu	16.8 4.0 - 10.0
Cu/Fe	.8 .7 - 4.3
Fe/Mn	2 7 - 42
Cu/Cd	11 31 - 163
Zn/Cd	189 249 - 1023
Sn/Hg	.17 .14 - .63
Ca/Pb	75 59 - 224
P/AI	104 11 - 126

Bern in Pfarr
Chimay

DOCTOR'S DATA

P.O. Box 111, 30W101 Roosevelt
West Chicago, IL 60105 U.S.A.

81-323-2784
Illinois:
312-321-3649

PATIENT:

DOCTOR: TILTON KERRI
LAB NO: 84061-0075 DATE IN: 03/01/84

AGE: 23 SEX: F

ACCT: 12765

DATE SAMPLED: 02/13/84

SHAMPOO:

OFFICE CODE: A-02N

HAIR COLOR: BROWN

SAMPLE SIZE: .360

SAMPLE TYPE: HEAD HAIR

Nutrient Mineral Levels

NUTRIENT MINERAL	PATIENT LEVEL (parts per million)	LOW		REFERENCE RANGE		HIGH		NUMERICAL VALUE OF REFERENCE RANGE
		BELLOW 2 STD. DEV.	TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS BELOW	ONE STANDARD DEVIATION (STD) BELOW	ONE STANDARD DEVIATION (STD) ABOVE	TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS ABOVE	ABOVE 2 STD. DEV.	
Calcium	464			★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★				393 - 116
Magnesium	36			★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★				39 - 14
Sodium	385			★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★				19 - 13
Potassium	139			★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★				9 - 6
Copper	39			★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★				13 - 5
Zinc	127			★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★				128 - 18
Iron	11			★ ★ ★				6 - 1
Manganese	2.70			★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★				.30 - 1.6
Chromium	.90			★				.61 - 1.3
Cobalt	.42			★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★				.12 - .3
Lithium	.102			★ ★ ★				.006 - .42
Molybdenum	1.25			★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★				.19 - 1.3
Phosphorus	112			★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★				94 - 18
Selenium	.33			★ ★ ★				.16 - .8
Silicon	5			★ ★ ★ ★ ★				4 - 1
Vanadium	.28			★ ★ ★ ★ ★				.09 - .2

WHY YOUR HAIR WAS USED FOR MINERAL ANALYSIS:
Hair mineral levels, when properly interpreted, tell important things about the health of your body. The hair, nails and teeth are tissues in which trace minerals are sequestered and/or stored.

Measurements of minerals in blood indicate "the amount present absorbed and temporarily in circulation before excretion and storage". In addition, the blood has the ability to maintain mineral homeostasis (constant levels) at the expense of organs and other systems of the body.

The urine, saliva and sweat measure the mineral component that is absorbed but excreted. These mineral tests then, measure a different aspect of the mineral than blood or urine.

The relative level of stored minerals provides an indication of the minerals that are available to form metabolites, ones to act as a catalyst (activated) to our various enzymes.

Minerals are stored in either body tissues but liver, brain, muscle, bone, heart etc. Supplies are expensive and difficult.

Therefore, the consensus of specialists is, if human hair samples are collected properly, cleaned, and prepared for analysis correctly and analyzed by the best analytical methods using standards and blanks as required in a clean reliable laboratory by experienced personnel, the data are reliable.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - 600-38089
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - 600-479049

ANALYSIS ACCURACY: The degree of accuracy of a hair mineral analysis is dependent upon sampling, laboratory procedures, quality control, instrumentation, and data processing.

Doctor's Data Laboratory provides detailed instructions for hair sampling on its request form, laboratory procedures and quality control are second to none, and instrumentation and data processing are state-of-the-art. Therefore, you obtain very accurate, reproducible results.

LET'S DISCUSS MINERALS: This report shows levels found in your hair of nutrient (essential) minerals and toxic minerals. Classification of this type is necessary but possibly misleading since all minerals become toxic at sufficiently high levels and most toxic minerals are essential at extremely low levels. Also for some minerals the margin between the level that is beneficial and the level that is harmful may be relatively small. Because minerals interact, the beneficial or harmful levels of one mineral are often determined by the availability of one or more other minerals.

The essential biological minerals are the inorganic counterparts of the essential biological organic nutrients we call vitamins. Unlike vitamins, minerals cannot be synthesized by living organisms; they must be assimilated by the body from what we eat and drink.

A definition of a nutrient (essential) mineral is given as an element which is necessary for optimal function of the organism. Nutrient minerals are associated with enzymes as an integral part of the molecule (in catalytic enzymes) and as activators of the enzyme (metal ion activated enzymes).

TOXIC MINERAL LEVELS: Any mineral may become toxic at a given level. In this report mine's are defined as toxic when it has been determined that they would not be supplemented at the systemic levels. High toxic metal levels contribute to cause impaired function of cell metabolism. They may also interfere with the absorption and utilization of native (natural) levels at which individual toxic minerals will cause the immune function vary with individual genetics and the level that is harmful may be relatively small. Because minerals interact, the beneficial or harmful levels of one mineral are often determined by the availability of one or more other minerals.

Toxic systems levels of nutrient minerals contribute to the absorption and metabolic interference of toxic minerals. High systemic levels of nutrient minerals after protection against toxic minerals and minimize their storage.

Proper therapy to reduce systemic toxic mineral levels may for a short time, result in an increase in the action of these minerals detected in the hair because these minerals are being mobilized from their storage areas in the body and "excited" through the hair.

Deficiency: When the stored minerals are depleted, the level detected in the hair will usually drop.

Systemic presence of a greatly elevated toxic material may be confirmed with a public hair analysis.

HOW MINERAL LEVELS ARE DETERMINED: Hair mineral analysis at Doctor's Data Laboratory is performed on the very latest in spectrophotometric instruments, the Vacuum Induction Coupled Argon Plasma Quantimeter (VICAP). Upon receipt, the hair sample is washed thoroughly with deionized water, a non-ionic detergent, and an organic solvent to remove topical contaminants. After thorough drying, it is weighed to plus or minus 0.01 gram (.009 g) and digested in a mixture of nitric and perchloric acids. This clear liquid digest is then brought to a specific volume (plus or minus .05 ml). A controlled portion of this solution is drawn into the VICAP and excited by an electromagnetic field to approximately 10,000°C (18,000°F). The light from this plasma is reflected into a spectrum so that the monochromatic light given off by each mineral can be observed by a photomultiplier tube and converted to an electrical impulse. This impulse is sent to the computer and compared to impulses from standard solutions where the concentration of each mineral is known. The concentration of each mineral found in the sample is then calculated by the computer, converted to parts per million, translated to the report format, and printed.

PHYSICIANS INTERPRETATION NEEDED: Preparation of this hair mineral analysis requires the use of a physician who can correlate this information with the patient's other laboratory test results, clinical symptoms, biochemical environment and/or health history.

DEFINITION OF REPORT TERMS

MEAN: This is the statistical logarithmic average for highly selected healthy population.

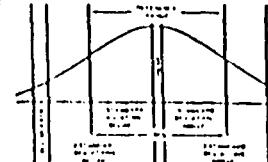
REFERENCE RANGE: This range includes one standard above and below the mean of this selected population.

The Reference Range for the entire population is divided by 100 within the bracket (---) as printed on the computer.

One Standard Deviation above and below the mean represents approximately 68% of this selected healthy population.

Two Standard Deviations both above and below the mean encompasses approximately 95% of this selected healthy population.

More than Two Standard Deviations indicates a 3% above and below, in which is found approximately one less of this selected healthy population.



Population represents a highly selected group of the people who are the same sex and in the same group.

TOXIC MINERAL LEVELS: For the purpose of this report Nutrient Minerals are defined as those essential to proper metabolic activity and which would be supplemented if a systemic deficiency had been established. Low hair mineral levels do not necessarily establish a systemic deficiency nor do high hair mineral levels establish a systemic excess. Do not be surprised if hair levels of nutrient minerals decrease following supplementation. Physicians report that this phenomenon is most often temporary and that continued supplementation will usually raise hair levels (plus toxic mineral levels).

MALABSORPTION: If the stomach contents are predominantly to the left (Ca, Mg, etc.) to the far right, indicate the same, malabsorption should be considered. While there are many causes of malabsorption, some of the more common include insufficient stomach acid, malabsorption, pancreatic enzymes, improper balance of bowel organisms (fiber diets), anything else that could include: I. b. coli, E. coli, Giardia, parasites, bloating, diarrhea. See your Physician for more information.

CAUTION: A high level of a nutrient or toxic mineral does not necessarily mean an excess in the mineral in the system. It could indicate deficiency or be a result of environmental contamination. Consult the other side of this report and your Physician.

Toxic Mineral Levels

TOXIC MINERAL	PATIENT LEVEL (parts per million)	HIGH		
		ONE STANDARD DEVIATION ABOVE MEAN	TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS ABOVE MEAN	MORE THAN TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS ABOVE MEAN
Lead	16	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	15	
Arsenic	3.6	★ ★ ★ ★	7.0	
Mercury	1.8	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	2.5	
Cadmium	4.5	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	1.0	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
Aluminum	6	★ ★ ★	3.0	
Nickel	2.9	★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★	2.2	
Beryllium	.058	★ ★ ★ ★ ★	.1	

RACE: CAUCASIAN SAMPLE CONDITION: NORMAL

HAIR PREPARATIONS:

DRINKING WATER SOURCE: CITY WATER

Louisiana State Police
Bureau of Criminal Identification
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

SID 1032944/PAGE 004

LOUISIANA STATE POLICE

CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS

FOR USE BY AUTHORIZED CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES ONLY!
(FINGERPRINTS ARE NECESSARY FOR A POSITIVE ID)

CRIMINAL RECORD OF
STATE ID #1032944

SSN 4439-23-8679

BIRTH DATE-09-17-60 PLACE-IN

RACE-W HGT-5'02" HAIR-BRD EPH-6 S 25 W 110 16

SEX -F WGT-145 lbs EYES-HAZ S 2 W 001 16

#

*DATE-07/06/79 NAME -

*LID -70693 AGENCY-FD BATON ROUGE LA

*CHARGE

FELONY THEFT

STATUS

COUNTS

DISP

DECLINED TO PROSEC.

44-24-79

CONT'D DELINQUENCY JUVENILE

1

#

*DATE-12/05/83 NAME -

*LID -007302 AGENCY-SU BATON ROUGE LA

*CHARGE

SHOPLIFTING

FUG MARR:BAKER CITY

CRT (BAKER PD)

STATUS

COUNTS

DISP

1

1

0

END

LADPS0000 37478
5136 10:39 04NOV83
0125 10:39 04NOV83
LA0170100
0000000000

S/S/A DLN/ 3325989

3646 IRUMAN ST

ZACHARY 70791
DOB 10/22/61 RAC/N SEX/M EYE/BRN WGT/140 HGT/507
RES/0,0,00 EXP 10/22/87

7/30/83 EBR
7/30/83 COMP SEC BOTH PEN. PROP 06078941 00000000
7/01/82 SPEEDING PEN 00078941 00078941
7/05/83 SIGNS-SIGS 07/25/82 1051 60434586
06/24/83 1071 64341739

P.O. Box 11130W101 Roosevelt Rd
West Chicago, IL 60185 U.S. Postage Paid
800/323-2700
JL 231-364

323-2764
is:
231-3649

DOCTOR: TILTON KERRI
LAB NO: 84054 SUB DATE IN

LAB NO: 84054-009 DATE IN

AGE: 32 | SEX:

ACCT: 1276

DATE SAMPLED: 02/17/84

SHAMPOO: STYLE II

02/23/84 J DATE

DATE OUT: 02/24

OFFICE CODE: A-02N

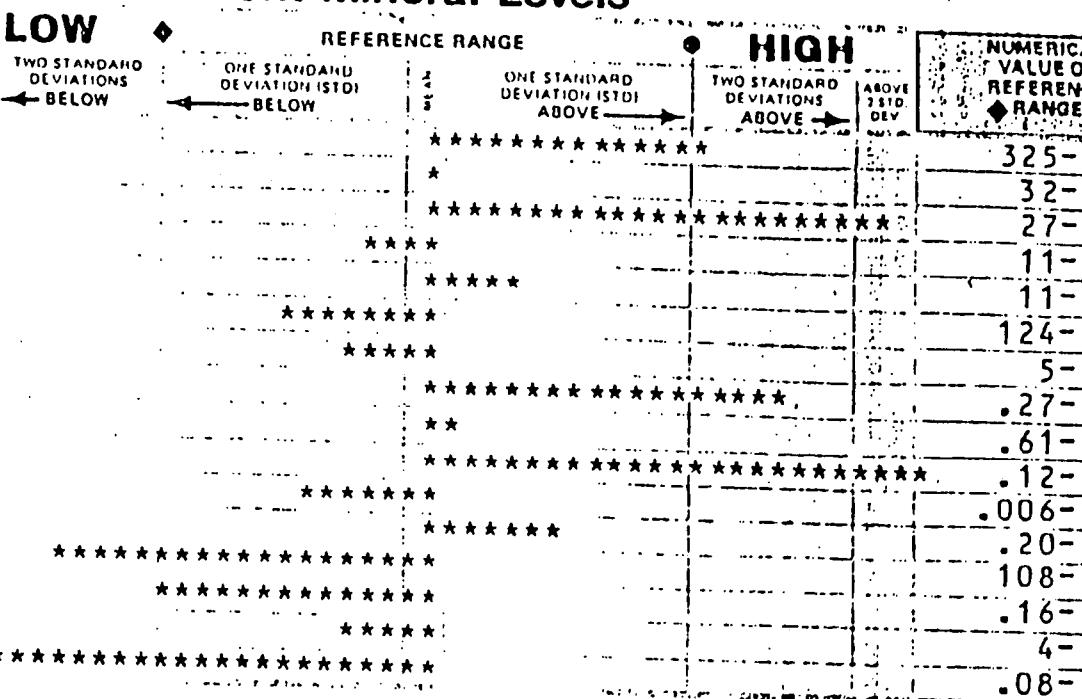
HAIR COLOR: BLACK

SAMPLE SIZE: 400

SAMPLE TYPE: HEAD HAIR

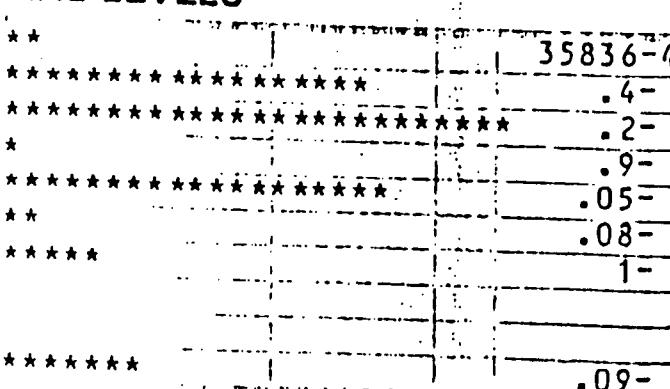
Nutrient Mineral Levels

NUTRIENT MINERAL	PATIENT LEVEL (parts per million)
Calcium	877
Magnesium	62
Sodium	396
Potassium	24
Copper	26
Zinc	137
Iron	8
Manganese	2.03
Chromium	.95
Cobalt	.59
Lithium	.025
Molybdenum	.83
Phosphorus	.99
Selenium	.18
Silicon	5
Vanadium	<.01



ADDITIONAL MINERAL LEVELS

Sulfur	41574
Strontium	7.2
Barium	14.5
Boron	1.3
Gold	.62
Silver	.21
Tin	5
Antimony	
Tungsten	
Zirconium	.28



Toxic Mineral Levels

TOXIC MINERAL	PATIENT LEVEL (parts per million)	SUPERSTRENGTH
nic	2.1	8
ry	1.4	★ ★ ★
m	.5	★ ★ ★ ★
am	1	★
	2.3	★ ★ ★ ★
	.136	★ ★ ★ ★



MORE THAN TWO
STANDARD DEVIATIONS
ABOVE MEAN

HIGH	Ca/Mg	14	5-
AN TWO DEVIATIONS MEAN	Ca/Zn	6.3	2.3-
	Ca/P	8.8	2.2-
	Ca/Fe	104	22-
	Ca/Mn	430	302- 2
	Mg/K	2.5	.7-
	Na/K	16.1	1.3-
	Zn/R	5	3-
	Zn/Cu	5.2	4.0- 1
	Cu/Fe	3.0	.7-
★ ★ ★ ★ ★	Fe/Mn	4	7-
	Cu/Cd	43	31-
	Zn/Cd	231	249- 1
	Se/Hg	.12	.14-
	Ca/Pb	102	59-
	P/AI	78	11-

XICS
BILCASTAN

SAMPLE CONDITION: NORMAL

ARRATIONS:

WATER SOURCE: CITY WATER

ANSWER: DETERMINING THE
EFFECTIVE AREA OF A SECTION

According to ASEEL Protocol
Reviewed By Directorate D-111

Printed By Doctor's Data

Louisiana State Police
Bureau of Criminal Identification
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

SID 1201071/PAGE 001

LOUISIANA STATE POLICE

CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS

FOR USE BY AUTHORIZED CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES ONLY!
(FINGERPRINTS ARE NECESSARY FOR A POSITIVE ID)

CRIMINAL RECORD OF
STATE ID #1201071

SSN 0442-92-8994

BIRTH DATE-09-24-54 PLACE-TN

RACE-W HGT-5'06" HAIR-BRO EPH-16 M 1 U III 14

SEX -M WGT-140# EYES-BLU M 9 U III 16

**

*DATE-09/24/83 NAME

*LID -6525 AGENCY-SO BATON ROUGE LA

*CHARGE	STATUS	COUNTS	DISP
DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED		1	
FAILURE TO MAINT. CONTROL		1	
LA DRIV. LIC REQ.		1	
(BAKER PD)		0	

**

*DATE-11/21/83 NAME

*LID -1083907 AGENCY-DUC BATON ROUGE LA

*CHARGE	STATUS	COUNTS	DISP
DWI		1	100 DAYS JAIL, SUSP 1 YR SUPV PROB, PROB BEG 11-21-83 ENDS 11-21-84

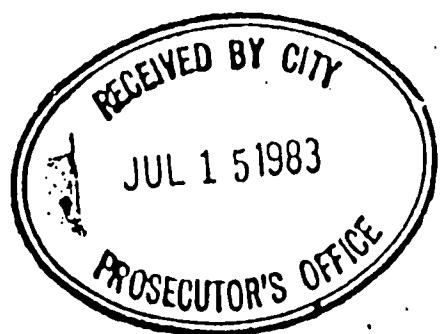
END

Sub. full trial program

XLID-173345 AGENCY-SP B.R. GROUP A LA
 #CHARGE STATUS COUNTS CRV DISP
 DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED (DWI) 1 0
 DRIVING UNDER SUSPICION 0 0
 DWI-ACCIDENT 2 0
 0 0

DATE-06/12/80 MDT
 1470 - 1787 AGENCY-SP B.R. GROUP A LA
 #CHARGE STATUS COUNTS CRV DISP
 DRIVING UNDER SUSPICION 1 0
 DWI TO FIELD 1 0
 DWI TO FIELD 0 0

DATE-06/14/80 MDT
 1470 - 1480269 AGENCY-DOC BATON ROUGE LA
 #CHARGE STATUS COUNTS CRV DISP
 DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED 1 1 S NO PP SUSP 2 YR
 ACT SUPV PROB TO
 BEG 5-14-82
 END 5-14-84



FOR USE BY AUTHORIZED CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES ONLY!
..... (FINGERPRINTS ARE NECESSARY FOR A POSITIVE ID).

PRINTED RECORD OF

STATE ID 709532774 L4 STATE OR LIC
709532774 101 8432-94-4664 466642e2
DATE 02-25-95 101500A
101 8432-94-4664 466642e2 -1- 8
101 8432-94-4664 466642e2 -1- 6

ANSWERING THE CALL TO LEARN

WFO-146475 000000Z 000000Z 000000Z 000000Z

NAME	STATUS	ACCOUNTS	CRV	DISP
W. E. HODDING	RECD	1	0	
W. E. HODDING	RECD	2	0	

译者注

DATE: 06/10/77 14:28

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-17-07 BY SP2 JAS

10 MAY 1998 VOL 25 NO 19

卷之三

STATUS COUNTS CAV DISP

1996-1997 学年第二学期期中考试

第二章 中国古典文学名著

THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

19. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*

NUMBER OF VEHICLES
NUMBER OF VEHICLES



卷之三

CL8/C_GLM/ 2004062

१० श्री
महावीर
जीवन
कथा

PATIENT DATA

P.O. Box 111 30W101 Roosevelt
West Chicago, IL 60185 U.S.DATE SAMPLED: 04/25/84
OFFICE CODE: A-02N800/323-2784
In Illinois:
312/231-3649SHARON PRELL
HAIR COLOR: BLACKDOCTOR: TILTON KERRI
LAB NO: 84121-0179 DATE IN: 04/30/84 DATE OUT: 05/01/84AGE: 49 SEX: M
ACCT: 12765
SAMPLE SIZE: .400
SAMPLE TYPE: HEAD HAIR

Nutrient Mineral Levels

NUTRIENT MINERAL	PATIENT LEVEL (parts per million)	REFERENCE RANGE			HIGH REFERENCE RANGE
		LOW TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS BELOW	ONE STANDARD DEVIATION (STD) BELOW	ONE STANDARD DEVIATION (STD) ABOVE	
Calcium	305	*****	*****	*****	325 - 93
Magnesium	35	*****	*****	*****	32 - 12
Sodium	68	*****	*****	*****	27 - 16
Potassium	23	*****	*****	*****	11 - 80
Copper	10	*****	*****	*****	11 - 4
Zinc	146	*****	*****	*****	124 - 184
Iron	14	*****	*****	*****	5 - 18
Manganese	4.54	*****	*****	*****	27 - 1.54
Chromium	.64	*****	*****	*****	61 - 1.39
Cobalt	.28	*****	*****	*****	12 - .31
Lithium	.033	*****	*****	*****	.006 - .427
Molybdenum	1.36	*****	*****	*****	.20 - 1.43
Phosphorus	111	*****	*****	*****	108 - 178
Selenium	.33	*****	*****	*****	.16 - .88
Silicon	6	*****	*****	*****	4 - 11
Vanadium	.12	*****	*****	*****	.08 - .25

ADDITIONAL MINERAL LEVELS

		REFERENCE RANGE	
Sulfur	37295	*****	35836-46872
Strontrium	1.5	*	.4 - 4.8
Barium	1.3	*****	.2 - 1.8
Boron	3.1	*****	.9 - 3.4
Gold	.33	*****	.05 - .39
Silver	.15	*****	.08 - .42
Tin	< 1	*****	1 - 9
Antimony			
Tungsten			
Zirconium	.12	*****	.09 - .47

Toxic Mineral Levels

TOXIC MINERAL	PATIENT LEVEL (parts per million)	REFERENCE RANGE		
		ONE STANDARD DEVIATION ABOVE MEAN	TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS ABOVE MEAN	MORE THAN TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS ABOVE MEAN
Lead	23	*****	15 ***	
Arsenic	1.6	***	7.0	
Mercury	1.7	*****	2.5	
Cadmium	3.0	*****	1.0	*****
Aluminum	8	***	130	
Nickel	2.4	*****	2.2	
Beryllium	.025	**	.1	

TOTAL TOXICS

RACE: BLACK

SAMPLE CONDITION: NORMAL

HAIR PREPARATIONS:

DRINKING WATER SOURCE: CITY WATER

Mineral Ratios

	LEVEL	REFERENCE RANGE
Ca/Mg	8	5 - 17
Ca/Zn	2.0	2.3 - 6.6
Ca/P	2.7	2.2 - 6.9
Ca/Fr	20	22 - 114
Ca/Mn	67	302 - 2097
Na/K	1.5	.7 - 9.5
Na/K	2.9	1.3 - 5.3
Zn/K	6	3 - 11
Zn/Cu	14.4	4.0 - 10.0
Cu/Fe	.6	.7 - 4.3
Fe/Mn	3	7 - 42
Cu/Cd	3	31 - 163
Zn/Cd	48	249 - 1023
Se/Hg	.19	.14 - .63
Ca/Fb	13	59 - 224
P/Al	12	11 - 126

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
DIVISION OF STATE POLICE



BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION
BATON ROUGE

NOTICE

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM
The following is the record of State Police No. 1444700
SALA STATE POLICE CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION FILES
F. B. I. NO. C418 127 FEDERAL JUSTICE
AGENCIES IS NOT AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE
POLICE AND THAT THIS

Louisiana State Police
Bureau of Criminal Identification
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

CONTRIBUTOR OR FINGERPRINTS	INFORMATION (NAME AND NUMBER)	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
POLICE DEPARTMENT Baton Rouge, La.		11-7-55	Reckless Driving	
PD Baton Rouge, La.		11-23-61	DWI & Hit & Run	
PD, Baton Rouge, La.		11-6-65	Simple drunk	\$25 or 10 da (\$2.50 susp)
PD Baton Rouge, La.		12-12-65	Simp. Drk.	\$15 or 10 da \$2.50 C paid
SO Baton Rouge, La.		5-5-74	DWI	
PD Baton Rouge, La.		2-15-75	S/Drk	2-27-75 10 da susp 1 yr uns prob +\$5 CC
PD Baton Rouge La		12-6-75	Dist. peace Public intoxica.	

Since neither fingerprints nor an identifying number which is indexed in our files accompanied your request, Louisiana Bureau of Identification cannot guarantee in any manner that this material concerns the individual in whom you are interested.

P.O. Box 111 30W1011 Roosevelt
West Chicago, IL 60185 U.S.A.

800/323-2784
In Illinois:
312/231-3649

PATIENT:

AGE: 45 | SEX:

ACCT: 12765

DATE SAMPLED: 03/15/2014

OFFICE CODE: A-02N

SHAMPOO: JHIRMACK RINSE

HAIR COLOR: BLACK

SAMPLE SIZE: 400

SAMPLE TYPE: HEAD HAIR

LAB NO: 34076-005 DATE IN: 03/16/84

HIRMACK RINSE

LOR: BLACK | **SAMPLE TYPE**

DATE OUT: 03/17/

~~4.00~~

HEAD HAIR

Nutrient Mineral Levels

NUTRIENT MINERAL	PATIENT LEVEL (parts per million)	LOW		REFERENCE RANGE		HIGH		NUMERICAL VALUE OF REFERENCE RANGE
		BETWEEN 1 STD DEV	TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS BELOW	ONE STANDARD DEVIATION (STD) BELOW	ONE STANDARD DEVIATION (STD) ABOVE	TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS ABOVE	ABOVE 2 STD DEV.	
Calcium	760				*****			325-
Magnesium	105				*****			32-
Sodium	474				*****			27-
Potassium	52				*****			11-
Copper	17			*****				11-
Zinc	171				*****			124-
Iron	13				*****			5-
Manganese	3.08				*****			27-
Chromium	.79				*****			.61-
Cobalt	.27				*****			.12-
Lithium	.121				*****			.006-
Molybdenum	.32				*****			.20-
Phosphorus	125				*****			108-
Selenium	4.75				*****			.16-
Silicon	6				*			4-
Vanadium	.29				*****			.08-

ADDITIONAL MINERAL LEVELS

Toxic Mineral Levels

TOXIC MINERAL	PATIENT LEVEL (parts per million)		ONE STANDARD DEVIATION ABOVE MEAN	TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS ABOVE MEAN	HIGH	
					MORE THAN TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS ABOVE MEAN	Ca/Mg
Lead	16	*****	15			4.4
Arsenic	2.6	****	7.0			2.3 - 6
Mercury	1.6	*****	2.5			2.2 - 6
Cadmium	1.8	*****	1.0	*****		5.6
Aluminum	0	***	3.0			22 - 1
Nickel	1.3	*****	2.2			9.4
Beryllium	.039	***	.1			302 - 209

TOTAL TOXICS

RACE: CAUCASIAN

HAIR PREPARATIONS:

SAMPLE CONDITION: NORMAL

LADPS0000 46107
5692 11:38 28JAN84
0101 11:38 28JAN84
LA0170100
0000000000

CLS/A OLN/ 2158202

RT 2 BOX 49 REAMS RD
ZACHARY 70791
DOB 11/05/38 RAC/W SEX/M EYE/GRN WGT/160 HGT/510
RES/0,0,00 EXP 11/05/83

05/22/81 INSURANCE FIL PP000000 55054744
02/20/82 EBR DRIV OTH PROP EE019558 00000000
05/22/81 DWI 09/25/80 1071 55054744 060-DAYS SUS. RÉI
08/31/81 PICKUP ISS 09/08/81 2002 55054744 001-DAYS
09/08/81 DATE GIVEN 11/08/81 4000 55054744
04/23/82 OTHER MOV. 02/20/82 2071 58425576
08/18/82 PICKUP ISS 09/07/82 2002 55054744 001-DAYS
09/07/82 DATE GIVEN 03/04/83 4000 55054744

Louisiana State Police
Bureau of Criminal Identification
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

SID 106857S/PAGE 001

LOUISIANA STATE POLICE

CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS

FOR USE BY AUTHORIZED CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES ONLY!
(FINGERPRINTS ARE NECESSARY FOR A POSITIVE ID)

CRIMINAL RECORD OF
STATE ID #106857S

LA. STATE DR LIC

FBI #143075W7 SSN #438-27-0322 #5124714

BIRTH DATE-07-13-59 PLACE-MS

RACE-W HGT-5'03" HAIR-BRO FPH-22 L 25 W 100 --

SEX -F WGT-140# EYES-BRO M 16 W MOI 17

**

*DATE-06/26/80 NAME -

*LID -175293 AGENCY-SU BATON ROUGE

CHARGE	STATUS	COUNTS	CNV	DISP
WARR 6853 PROB VIOL		1	0	
WARR 7391 & 7392		2	0	
(2 CTS ISS W/LESS		0	0	
CHECKS)(BAKER PD)		0	0	

END

This more

P.O. Box 111 30W101 Roosevelt
West Chicago, IL 60185 U.S.A.

800/323-2784
In Illinois:
312/231-3649

PATIENT:

DOCTOR: TILTON KERRI

LAB NO: 84033-0127 DATE IN: 02/02/84 DATE OUT: 02/07/84

AGE: 24 SEX: F

ACCT: 12765

DATE SAMPLED: 01/23/84

OFFICE CODE: A-02N

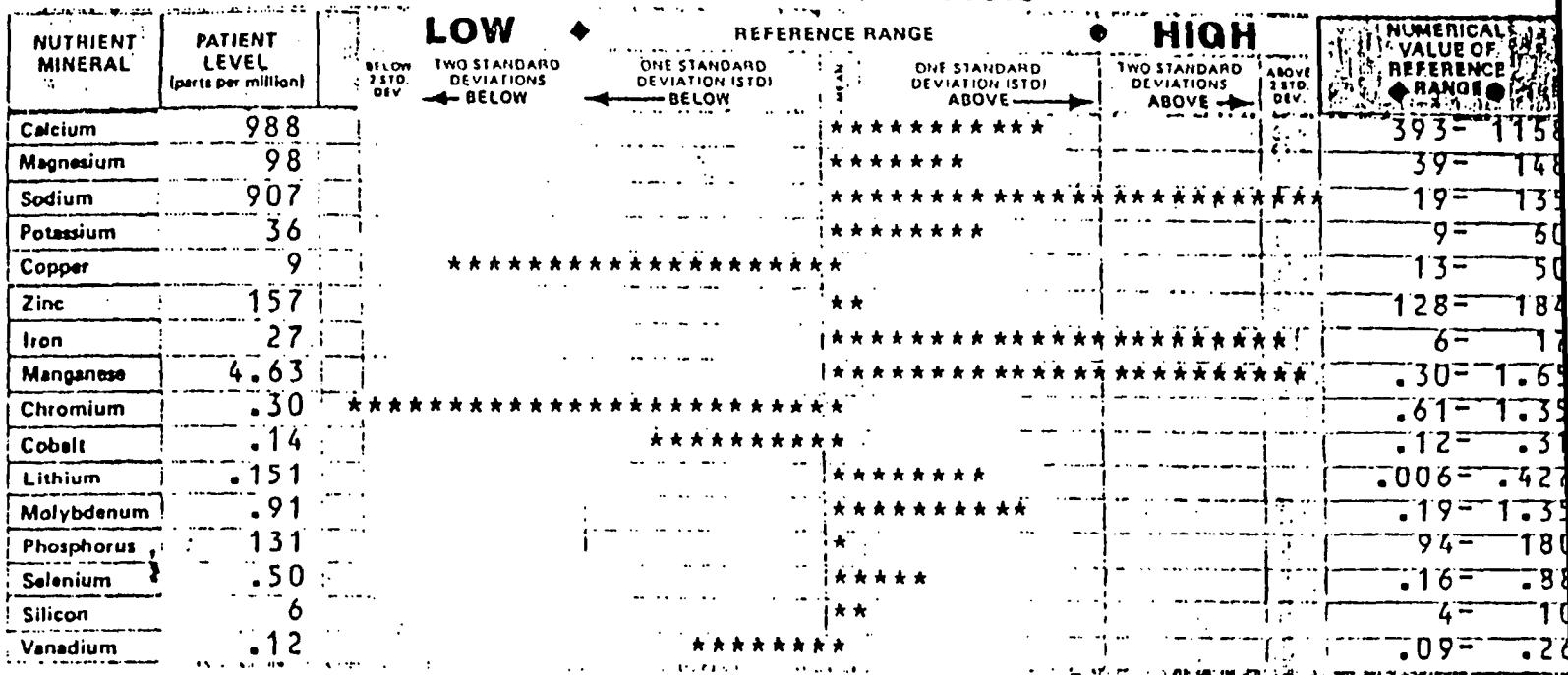
SHAMPOO: AGREE

HAIR COLOR: BROWN

SAMPLE SIZE: .400

SAMPLE TYPE: HEAD HAIR

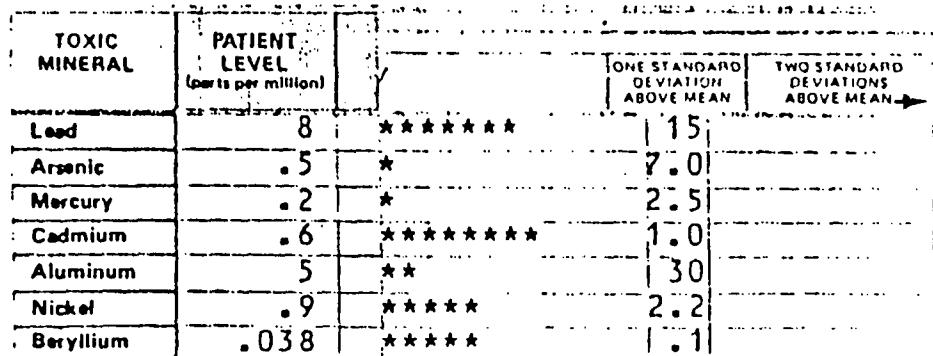
Nutrient Mineral Levels



ADDITIONAL MINERAL LEVELS



Toxic Mineral Levels



TOTAL TOXICS

RACE: CAUCASIAN

HAIR PREPARATIONS:

DRINKING WATER SOURCE: CITY WATER

SAMPLE CONDITION: NORMAL

Mineral Ratios

	LEVEL	REFERENCE RANGE
Ca/Mg	10	6 - 17
Ca/Zn	6.2	2.5 - 7.5
Ca/P	7.5	2.7 - 9.2
Ca/Fe	35	33 - 145
Ca/Mn	213	470 - 2440
Mg/K	2.7	.9 - 10.0
Na/K	25.1	1.4 - 5.7
Zn/K	4	3 - 12
Zn/Cu	16.3	4.1 - 10.0
Cu/Fe	.3	.9 - 5.7
Fe/Mn	5	6 - 35
Cu/Cd	14	37 - 201
Zn/Cd	240	289 - 1273
Se/Hg	1.91	.13 - .58
Ca/Ba	112	78 - 348
P/AI	25	10 - 150

Louisiana State Police
Bureau of Criminal Identification
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

SID 1078578/PAGE 002

(P.D. BAKER)

0 0

**
*DATE-07/30/82 NAME

*LID -78602 AGENCY-PD BATON ROUGE LA

*CHARGE

DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED
FAILURE TO MAINT. CONTROL
DRIVING UNDER SUSPENSION

STATUS COUNTS CNV DISP

1 0

1 0

1 0

**
*DATE-02/07/83 NAME

*LID - AGENCY-BR CITY COURT PROB NOTE

*CHARGE

PROB

STATUS COUNTS CNV DISP

0 0 BEGINS 1-11-83

ENDS 1-11-84

NOT SUPPORTED BY
FINGERPRINTS

END



10

 * BODY - CHEM, INC. *
 * P.O. BOX 2589 COLO. SPRGS. CO. 80906 *

DATE: 11, 18, 83

BAKER CITY COURT
 GEORGE WHITE
 PO BOX 1
 BAKER LA 70714

PATIENT:
 AGE: 23
 SPECIMEN DATE: 10, 27, 83
 DATE RECEIVED: 11, 4, 83

ANALYTICO LAB #05-1026
 LAB. WORK # 14801

TRACE ELE. (HAIR) ANALYSIS

TEST	RESULT	BODY-CHEM RANGE MALE	DEGREE OF DEFICIENCY (-10 TO -1)	SUGGESTED OPTIMAL (-3 TO +3)	DEGREE OF EXCESS (+4 TO +10)
------	--------	----------------------------	--	------------------------------------	------------------------------------

CA	1583	350 - 620			+ 10
MG	104	41 - 87			+ 6
ZN	164	162 - 215		-2	
CR	4.24	.54 - .6			+ 10 **
CU	162	15.46 - 33.1			+ 10
FE	103	8 - 20			+ 10
MN	9.03	.49 - .8			+ 10 **
K	193	19.52 - 42.06			+ 8
NA	2972	87.53 - 182.59			+ 10 **
LI	.36	.53 - 2.04	-4		
PB	66	0 - 14.5			+ 10
HG	1.1	0 - 1			+ 5
CD	17.9	0 - .88			+ 10 **
AL	71	8 - 17			+ 10
CO	.84	.04 - .36			+ 7
MO	2.85	.07 - .33			+ 10
SN	21	.5 - 1.2			+ 10 **
NI	4.3	.04 - .85			+ 10
AS	4.8	0 - 1.5		1	
SE	.08	.95 - 4.5	-9		
P	125	100 - 185		0	

[FINGERPRINTS ARE NECESSARY FOR A POSITIVE ID]

CRIMINAL RECORD OF

STATE ID #1003617

FBI - #728341TS

BIRTH DATE-10-22-60 PLACE-LA

RACE-B HGT-5'08" HAIR-BLK FPH-18 M 32 W MOM 20

SEX--M WGT-150# EYES-BRO

I 30 U OMI

**

*DATE-10/19/78 NAME--

*LID - 159320 AGENCY-SO BATON ROUGE LA

*CHARGE STATUS COUNTS DISP

INDECENT BEHAVIOR - JUVENILE 1 DELCINED TO PROS

(PD BAKER) 0 12-28-78 NO

FORMAL CHARGE

**

*DATE-05/07/79 NAME -

*LID - 164394 AGENCY-SO BATON ROUGE LA

*CHARGE STATUS COUNTS DISP

DISTURBING THE PEACE 1

(BAKER PD) 0

**

*DATE-06/01/79 NAME

*LID - 164953 AGENCY-SO BATON ROUGE LA

*CHARGE STATUS COUNTS DISP

DISTURBING THE PEACE 1

(BAKER PD) 0

**

*DATE-09/13/79 NAME

*LID - 167531 AGENCY-SO BATON ROUGE LA

*CHARGE STATUS COUNTS DISP

AGGRAVATED BATTERY 1

**

*DATE-12/22/79 NAME-

*LID - 170089 AGENCY-SO BATON ROUGE LA

*CHARGE STATUS COUNTS DISP

S-CRIM. DAMAGE TO PROPERTY 1

REMAIN. IN PLACE 1

AFTER BEING FOR- 0

BIDDEN 0

(BAKE, 0

*DATE-06/22/80 NAME

*LID - 170090 AGENCY-SO BATON ROUGE LA

*CHARGE STATUS COUNTS DISP

S-CRIM. DAMAGE TO PROPERTY 1

REMAIN. IN PLACE 1

AFTER BEING FOR- 0

BIDDEN 0

(BAKE, 0

	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	B
Co	Cr	Pb	As	Hg	Cd	Al	Ni	Be	Ba		
1	>	>	>	<	<	>	<	<	<	<	>
2	>	<	<	<	<	<	<	<	<	>	>
3	>	<	>	<	norm	>	<	>	<	>	>
4	>	<	<	<	<	<	<	<	<	>	>
5	N	>	>	N	>	>	>	>	<		
6	<	<	<	<	<	<	<	<	<	>	>
7	<	<	>	<	<	>	<	<	<	<	>
8	>	<	<	<	<	<	<	>	>		
9	>	<	<	<	>	<	<	>	>	>	>
10	>	N	>	<	<	<	>	<	<	<	
11	>	<	<	<	<	<	<	<	>	<	>
12	>	>	<	<	<	<	<	<	>	>	<
13	>	>	>	<	>	>	<	>	<	>	>
14	>	<	>	<	<	>	<	>	<	<	
15	>	<	>	<	<	>	<	>	<	<	>
16	>	<	>	<	<	>	<	<	<	<	>
17	<	<	<	<	<	<	<	<	<	<	>
18	>	>	>	N	>	>	>	>			
GW.	3/17%	12/67%	8/49%	16/83%	13/42%	8/44%	16/83%	6/33%	13/81%		
high	14/78%	5/28%	10/56%		4/22%	10/56%	2/11%	12/67%	3/19%		
Normal	1	1		2	1						

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED
APR 27 1961 WILSON KUEPS
FBI - NEW YORK

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FBI - NEW YORK

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED
APR 27 1961 WILSON KUEPS
FBI - NEW YORK

DATE-04/27/61 NAME -
#LID - 42526 AGENCY-PD SATON POLICE



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
DIVISION OF STATE POLICE
BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION
BATON ROUGE

Louisiana State Police
Bureau of Identification
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Case #11-10

The following is the record of State Police No. 737 702
F.B.I. No. 764 038 H

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARREST OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
Baton Rouge, La.		10-11-77	poss w/int to dist cocaine (EBSRO) #22494	5-19-78 P.G. to Po of Cocaine 10-6-78 LDC - 3yrs. - CFTS
a. SPen Angola, La.		9-14-78	Poss. of Cocaine w/Int. to Dist. Parole Viol.(Dist. of Mariju.)	3 Years CC w/Bal of 5 years Discharged 2-9- GT.

Since neither fingerprints nor an identifying number which is included in our files was supplied with your request, Louisiana Bureau of Identification cannot guarantee in any manner that this material concerns the individual in whom you are interested.

NOTICE

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM LOUISIANA STATE POLICE RAP SHEETS AND FROM STATEWIDE CRIMINAL RECORDS FILES TO AGENCY OTHER THAN SUBMITTED BY THE AGENCIES IS NOT AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE POLICE AND THAT PERSON AND AGENCY MAKING SUCH DISSEMINATION MUST ASSUME FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY UNAUTHORIZED DISSEMINATION.

In completion of our records, please supply disposition to this Department in any of the foregoing cases where it does not appear.

* Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints.

PSSP 3709



FURN SP 3.5

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
DIVISION OF STATE POLICE
BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION
BATON ROUGE



LA. PEN FILE
NO. 77

Louisiana State Police
Bureau of Criminal Identification
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

The following is the record of State Police No. 737...702.....
F. R. I. No. 764 038 !!

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARREST OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
P.D. Baton Rouge La		1-29-70	Theft by shoplifting	
SO Oberlin La		10-27-70	Poss marijuana	1 yr Prob 5-22-72 til 5-2
Baton Rouge La		9-8-71	Poss with intent to distribute hashish	
Baton Rouge, La.		10-25-72	poss. marij. driv under influence Marij	
Baton Rouge, La.		4-4-73	Distr. marijuana	
SM Baton Rouge, La		4-16-73	dist of con- trolled substance (Marij)	1 yr. Prob. on ch Poss. Marij. SCH
1 Of Narc And Dangerous Substances, not us ing Drugs, neither fingerprints nor us ash identifying number whi dexed in our files account request, Louisiana Bureau #770581 tip who can be granted Pen isola, La the individual in whom #770581 referred.		4-4-73	marij-sale	1 yr. Prob. on ch Poss. Marij. SCH THE POLICE CRIMINAL RECORDS FILES MAY NOT BE USED AS EVIDENCE IN A CRIMINAL TRIAL EXCEPT AS AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE LAW. THAT PERSON WHO ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN THIS TRANSACTION MUST ANSWER FOR IT IN A CRIMINAL PROSECUTION. FOR ANY UNAUTHORIZED USE, DISMEM- BERMENT IS SUBJECT TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.
		7-25-74	dist marij	5 yrs paroled 12-17-75 exp 4-17-79
If arrested prior to 5-22-73 notify Chief Prob & Parole Office Baton Rouge La per inf rec 9-20-72.				

Completion of our records, please supply disposition to this Department in any of the foregoing cases where it does not appear
in this file.
b Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints.